

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 94

PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMAN FORCES FALL BACK ON WESTERN FRONT

Under Pressure of British and French Armies, Germans Retire From Bapaume, Peronne, Noyon, Roye and Other Points

The retirement of the Germans on a hundred-mile front, with a depth of 10 to 12 miles, is quite capable of being represented as a very much more serious movement than it really is. Ever since the famous flank movement of Von Kluck's army before Paris, and the retirement consequent on the battle of the Marne, drove the Germans back upon the positions they were recently holding, they have been clinging to these positions strongly but with less and less firmness in proportion as the Allies increased their pressure through numbers of men, and through a greater weight of material. How this pressure has been increased may be seen, perhaps easiest, from the manner in which the British have taken over more and more of the French line, so permitting the French generals to increase their strength on the remainder of the line.

The extreme left of the Allies' line, is, of course, held by the Belgians, and starting from a point on the North Sea immediately north of Nieuport passes through Dixmude, and stops at what is known as the Ypres salient. It is here that the British line begins. Down to the end of October, 1914, however, it stopped at a point somewhere east of Bethune. Later on, at the request of General Joffre, the British took over a further portion of the French line in extending their own line to a point south of Lens and directly west of Douai, at the northern base of what came to be known as the Arras salient.

Later again, another extension was made, the British taking over the whole French line from the northern basis of the Arras salient down to the town of Albert. It is at the juncture of the British and French lines, at this point, that the most recent fighting took place, and that the most dangerous salient was driven into the German line by the British advance on Bapaume and the French advance on Peronne.

What, in short, the Anglo-French attack has amounted to has been an effort to hammer the comparatively straight German line into a series of salients. As these salients were narrowed, the danger to the troops on these portions of the line became excessive, and also the danger of a break in the line, owing to the heavy barrage fire which enable the Allied powers to command the whole base of each salient.

The Germans must have felt this severely, and the loss in men and in morale must have been severe. What their actual intention in the present retirement amounts to is, of course, unknown, but the probability of the moment seems to point to a general straightening of the line from La Bassée through Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere and Laon, to a point somewhere about Berry-au-Bac. This would remove the dangerous salients, reduce the number of troops necessary for holding the line, and present a new line running through a series of powerful fortresses, which the Germans have no doubt strengthened, during the years of their occupation, to resist the new modes of attack.

This, of course, does not mean that the Germans have willingly given up their old front. No army retires, instead of advancing willingly. The retirement, therefore, has been forced, and indicates a certain weakening of the German resistance. But in spite of the extent of the territory which has been gained, no less than some 500 square miles, it must be realized that this territory does not contain any city of first importance, nor does it substantially weaken the German hold upon that part of France which they are intent upon clinging to.

The interest of the situation, therefore, centers in the ability of the Germans to hold the new line. As they will destroy everything in their retreat, tearing up railway lines, destroying waterworks and blowing up roads, it will naturally be some time before the Allies will be able to exert their full force against the new line, and during that breathing interval the German general staff no doubt has its plans for utilizing its army corps elsewhere.

Meantime in the Middle East the Anglo-Indian forces are following up the retreat of the Turks from Bagdad. Sir Stanley Maude's troops have now occupied the railway station at Musahidie, and are still driving before them the Turkish army, which is straggling over a distance of 20 miles in its retreat on the Samara.

Further to the East of the Tigris the Russians appear to have cut off the Turkish retreat from Kermanshah on the Persian frontier. Also to have reoccupied Van.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The German retirement in the west is the most striking variation of positions in the west since the early days of the war in 1914. It has not been unexpected, and in an interview last Thursday General Maurice indicated to The Christian Science Monitor representative and other journalists that a large scale retirement would follow of necessity from recent developments.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph
Aristide Briand

RUSSIA ENTERS UPON A NEW PATH OF REFORM

Message Addressed to Representatives Abroad Shows Government Policy—All Parties Unite in Determination to Win

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—In his declaration from the throne on Friday, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch said: "I am firmly resolved to accept the supreme power only if this should be the desire of our great people who must by means of a plebiscite through their representatives in constituent assembly establish a form of Government and new fundamental laws of the Russian State. Invoking God's blessing, I therefore request the citizens of Russia, to obey the provisional Government set up on the initiative of the Duma and invested with plenary powers until within as short a time as possible a constituent assembly, elected on a basis of universal equal and secret suffrage, shall express the will of the nation regarding the form of Government to be adopted."

Miliukoff has addressed a telegram to the Russian representatives abroad in which he refers to the rallying of all elements to the revolution, enabling the national movement to obtain a decisive victory within eight days. This rapidity of realization, he says, has made it possible to reduce the number of victims to figures unprecedentedly small in the annals of upheavals of such extent and importance. He refers to the Tsar's renunciation of the throne and Grand Duke Michael's subsequent renunciation of the throne and Grand Duke

of supreme power until the constituent assembly establishes the form of government and to the Grand Duke's invitation to Russians to submit to the authority, meantime, of the provisional government.

Miliukoff says this Government, which assumes power at the moment of the gravest external and internal crisis which Russia has known in the course of her history is fully conscious of the immense responsibility which it incurs. It will apply itself first of all, he says, to repairing the overwhelming errors bequeathed to it by the past, to insuring order and tranquillity in the country and, finally, preparing conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be freely pronounced on its future lot.

In the domain of foreign policy, the Cabinet, in which I am charged with the portfolio of foreign affairs, Miliukoff says, will remain mindful of the international engagements entered into by the fallen regime and will honor Russia's word. We shall carefully calculate the relations which unite us to other friendly and allied nations and we are confident that these relations will become even more intimate and more solid under the new regime established in Russia, which has resolved to be guided by democratic principles of respect due to small and great nations, to the liberty of their development and to good understanding between nations."

Regarding the war itself, Miliukoff says, Russia will continue as in the past to struggle against "the spirit of conquest of a predatory race which has aimed at establishing intolerable hegemony over its neighbors and subjecting Twentieth Century Europe to the shame of domination of Prussian militarism."

Russia is resolved, like her allies, to assure the world an era of peace

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M. RIBOT MAY FORM A NEW FRENCH CABINET

Events Leading to Resignation of General Lyautey and Subsequent Acts of Briand Ministry

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Though strong indications point to M. Ribot, the Finance Minister since the beginning of the war, forming a Cabinet, nothing is definitely settled. The resignation of General Lyautey was not due to any differences of opinion at the secret session on aviation which terminated at 9:30 p. m. March 14. It was at the resumed public session that General Lyautey mounted the tribune and remarked that he did not consider it expedient to give technical details even in secret session, since this might expose the national defense to risks. He was not allowed to finish his sentence. Protesting voices were heard immediately and for some minutes the Chamber was in an uproar.

Meanwhile, General Lyautey remained silent at the tribune. Monsieur Renaudel to end the difficult situation proposed that the Chamber should once more sit in secret and by a show of hands his proposal was adopted. At this moment General Lyautey left the tribune and rapidly advancing towards M. Briand said something in an undertone to the Premier.

Clearly the Minister of War had resigned and M. Briand was attempting to dissuade him from leaving the Chamber, but the general hastily put the notes of his speech into his pocket and went out, followed in a few minutes by the Premier. At the close of the second secret session, General Lyautey was not in his customary place and the fact of his resignation was confirmed.

He has filled the post of War Minister for exactly three months and two days. To him is due the appointment of General Nivelle as commander-in-chief in place of General Joffre. He also caused a modification of the duties of commander-in-chief by which the direction of military policy was vested in the war minister.

With regard to the subsequent resignation of the Briand Cabinet it is an interesting fact that though M. Briand succeeded M. Vivian as Premier in October, 1915, and since that date the Cabinet has been reconstructed, the government of the country has been carried on by very much the same men since 1914.

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Premier's Decision

Crisis Follows Resignation of Minister of War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Briand, the French Premier, decided late on Saturday to resign his post. This crisis follows on the resignation of General Lyautey, the War Minister, after a stormy scene in the Chamber of Deputies on interpellations dealing with military aviation.

M. Briand has apparently found much difficulty in reconstructing his Government and after detailing these difficulties to the Cabinet tendered his resignation as Prime Minister.

President Poincaré consulted MM. Dubost and Deschanel, presidents respectively of the Senate and Chamber, and then requested M. Deschanel to form a government. M. Deschanel declining, M. Ribot was called upon and is now consulting his political friends.

M. Briand joined M. Vivian's cabinet as Minister of Justice in August.

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TRANSPORTATION INQUIRY REOPENS IN WASHINGTON

Newlands Committee Hears Railroad Executives on Coordination Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Newlands Joint Committee of Congress, which is studying interstate commerce in the United States with regard to coordination of all vehicles of transportation, has resumed its public hearings with railroad executives on the stand. Senator Newlands of Nevada is chairman, and Senator Townsend and Representative Doremus, both of Michigan, have been appointed to fill vacancies on the committee, which is to report to Congress next December.

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railway system, was the first witness called today. Cross-examination of Alfred P. Thom, representing the railroad executives advisory committee, was postponed until absent com-

mittee return to the Capitol.

Mr. Lovett declared that the nation-wide railroad strike, averted early today, emphasized the need for nationalizing the big rail systems, if the country is to escape grave dangers.

Other railroad executives present today to testify were Frank Trumbull, chairman of the directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and A. J. County, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

GREAT ACTIVITY IS DISPLAYED AT THE NAVY YARD

Officials Apparently Engaged on Urgent Business and Supplies Arrive in Large Quantities During the Day

Unusual activity marked affairs at the Charlestown Navy Yard today. After a conference with Capt. Raymond D. Hasbrouck relative to recruiting trips to inland cities of Massachusetts, Lieut. A. A. Gathemann, who returned from Gloucester this morning, set out again this afternoon for Scituate where, with a detachment of civilians and naval petty officers, he will hold a recruiting and enrollment meeting tonight. Enlistments will be sought for both the regular navy and the naval reserve corps. In addition to this activity, Governor McCall this afternoon sent a message to the Legislature calling for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for emergency defense measures.

In connection with the campaign for men, yacht owners will also be asked to give more boats to the coast patrol service. At the navy yard officials hurried to and fro apparently on urgent business and supplies arrived in large quantities during the day. These were immediately put upon warships. The United States battleship *Kearsarge* had steam up ready to leave the port if necessary and torpedo boat destroyers were alike prepared. Additional mechanics, firemen, and others were placed on board some of the ships, and marines were given special inspection.

During the morning officers from the battleships in port were in conference with the superiors in command of the port. What was done at these conferences was not made public by yard officials.

Strict orders were given sentries at the main gate of the yard to watch even new recruits who present themselves there for conferences with ship officers. Two of these men were found within the yard yesterday entering one of the battleships. They were immediately taken into custody and, upon examination, showed that they were trying to find Lieutenant Minot, with whom they had an ap-

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GERMANY'S HAND CLEARLY SHOWN IN CUBAN PLOT

Trail Left by Leaders of Intrigue Leads to the United States and Also Into Mexico, It Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—That German activities have been exerted in Cuba as part of the general plan which Dr. Zimmermann confessedly says was intended by Berlin as a preparation for possible war with the United States there is now little reason to doubt.

The Christian Science Monitor has gained from a member of the official party accompanying the Cuban Secretary of State, Pablo Desvergne, on his visit to Washington, information that more than hints of the German propaganda in the island republic.

The only link lacking is the direct connection of Berlin with the Cuban revolt. The Christian Science Monitor has definite information, however, that a German agent, who was in close connection with Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador, has been in Miami, Fla., during the winter, and therefore, geographically in a position to be of service to General Gomez.

When José Miguel Gomez, former President and leader of the revolutionist uprising of last month, was captured by the Menocal army in the field, steps were taken to sequester the Havana property of General Gomez until the legal status of the rebels should be established. It was found that this property had been deeded to Herman Upmann, a German subject, the richest, and perhaps the leading, private banker of Cuba. It was found also that Herr Upmann had taken a ship from Havana immediately after General Gomez had left "to go into the country," as they say when one departs to take up revolutionary activity. Herr Upmann stated to an acquaintance that he was leaving for Mexico, "for political reasons." Quite likely he referred to political conditions about to develop in Cuba, but the question has arisen as to whether he may not have entered into political activity in Mexico.

It was found that recent reports from Mexico, alleged to have come through diplomatic channels, have stated that the German bank there was dominating Carranza's policies.

Persistent rumors in Cuba have had to do with a German submarine base in Cuban waters. These rumors seem to have been, at least partly, of European origin. Any way, the discovery of several cans of cylinder oil along the shores of Phnar del Rio, 50 miles west of Havana, under Bahia Honda, was considered deserving of notice.

Bahia Honda was considered by the United States, along with Guantanamo, when the establishment of a naval base at Cuba was being planned.

Since soon after the discovery of the cylinder oil, the United States destroyer *Cassin* has been patrolling the Cuban shore in that vicinity, returning to Havana only often enough and for sufficient time to take on new supplies.

It may be pointed out, further, that Adolf Hue, who was arrested about two weeks ago in Pinar Del Rio, on evidence furnished by the Cuban secret service, may have been connected with this affair.

Dr. Luis Octavio Divino was held in Havana following his arrest as a political suspect. He is the law partner of Dr. Orestes Ferrara, former Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, and recently conducting a press agency in New York, for the benefit of the revolutionists, in a large room in the patio of Dr. Divino's residence.

There were found documents mentioning the Imperial German Government, and definitely indicating a German offer to support the revolutionary uprising. There was also a communication to revolutionists, calling upon them not to be discouraged by reverses of the revolutionist cause, since 40 prominent Germans of Havana had given assurances of help. There are only

RUSSIA'S NEW FREEDOM FINDS MASSES READY

Release From Autocracy and a Fuller Realization of Democracy Not a Sudden Impulse—The Effect in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dominant thought in connection with the revolution in Russia, as expressed by those familiar with affairs in the northeast of Europe, is that the events of last week clearly show another step in the unfoldment of democracy. That the coup-executed in Petrograd was the inevitable result of forces, ambitions and yearnings that have been harbored in the breasts of the masses for ages, there seems a settled conviction.

Charles R. Crane, than whom there are very few more competent to speak of this people, gives the following candid view of the revolution at the request of The Christian Science Monitor:

"In the new Russia a formidable champion of democracy has stepped into the arena of the world. The heart of Russia has always been democratic, and the autocracy was only a shell inclosing the greatest mass of living democrats in the world. Over 80 per cent of the people of Russia are small landed proprietors, with a distinct genius for cooperative movements; and now, freed from vodka and a restrictive central government, we can count on some of the boldest and most thoroughly worked-out schemes of democratic life. Democracy with them is quite as much a matter of life as of faith."

"Sixty years ago, the Russians showed their enormous capacity for conceiving and working through great schemes of social reform, by the way in which they solved the problem of emancipating their millions of serfs, establishing them all as small landed proprietors, and giving them control of their local affairs, with the deliberate purpose of preparing them for the representative government in which they are now so well grounded. It was also a great and bloodless revolution, and required the cooperation, during long years, of all the progressive elements of the empire."

"The other bloodless revolution of last week shows the same genius for large affairs. It required the closest cooperation of all the elements of the Russian empire, and has behind it the confidence of the army, both in the field and throughout the country; the peasantry, the nobility, the working classes, the universities, and all the vast number of societies that are working together for the success of the war, including the Allies. It was a purely Russian revolution, managed by Russians, and in the Russian style."

"At this distance it seems to be antiautocratic rather than antidemocratic. The Emperor abdicates with a strong hold on the affections of the people, and will be remembered in history for conferring on his people the greatest boon that any autocrat has ever conferred on a people, the eliminating of vodka. He will also be remembered as the founder of the Duma, to whom he bequeaths the destiny of Russia."

"Although the Russian does not have much education in one sense, he has a great deal of education of his own kind. He does not read and write so much as he will later on, but he has a great gift of talking, and talks very much more than western people, and he has a much larger vocabulary. They speak freely and easily in their small assemblies, and information travels very rapidly."

"During the long months of winter they occupy themselves with producing charming and useful things which show a very widespread sense of art."

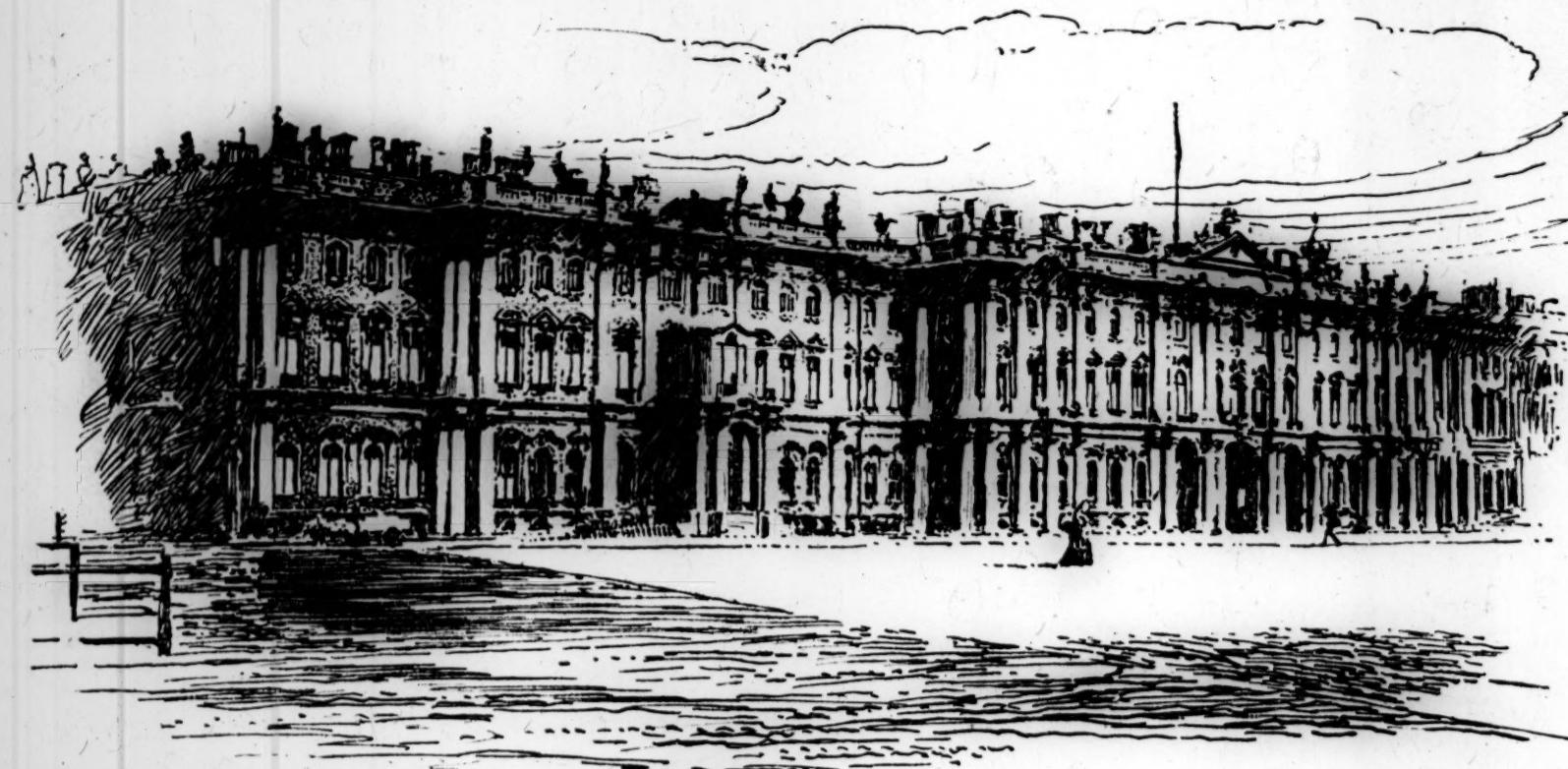
"Their church music is the oldest and richest and easiest to follow and enjoy in the Christian world, and even today there are living eight or 10 of the great composers of this wonderful music, any one of whom would be a great glory for any other country in the world. There is probably no place that is more democratic than the floor of the Russian church."

"On the floor of the Russian church the most important person in the Empire has not the slightest preference over the simplest Russian peasant, and the simplest Russian peasant has this feeling of proprietorship in everything that belongs to the church and its services. He is always a theologian, and the greatest reservoir of spiritual power in the world today. In spiritual power, art, literature and politics, the Russians are setting new standards."

No little comment has been heard in Washington on the significance of sentiments expressed in the Prussian Diet on Friday, indicating that democratic tendencies in Germany and Austria, especially in Hungary, may possibly have to be reckoned with before the war closes. It is the common view that hunger among the people that is leading them back to the primitive law of self-preservation is having its effects among the masses in helping them to see some advantages in popular government. The view is expressed that suffering and lack, such as is known to exist in Germany, may have its influence in leading to a change in the popular acceptance that the Emperor rules by divine right, or that a class may rightfully rule the mass.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Simmons College closes this week for the spring vacation. The freshmen are the college basketball champions as a result of the game between them and the sophomores which they won by a score of 29 to 16.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

RUSSIA ENTERS UPON A NEW PATH OF REFORM

(Continued from page one)

among nations on a basis of stable national organization, guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end without cessation and without faltering.

The Provisional Government is hard at work, and has faced its internal problems with the same determination as it carried through the revolution.

The parties which have carried

through the revolution have very divergent points of view, and are united

only by their determination to win the war and to rid Russia of the influence of the so-called "dark forces" over its

councils, of which the grossest example was Gregory Rasputin, the monk.

Labor and Socialist parties have played a prominent part in the revolution, in handling workmen and people when the pinch of starvation forced them to make the demonstrations of Thursday and Friday, in rallying and organizing soldiers who came over to the revolution, often without their officers, and in drafting the program of the Provisional Government. These Labor and Socialist parties have again demonstrated their moderate and extreme sections and the activities of the latter no doubt present a certain element of danger.

During the revolution on Monday, as already cabled, the Socialist and Labor members resigned from the Executive Committee in the Duma because they felt the telegrams sent to the Tsar by M. Rodzianko constituted too mild a step on the part of the Duma at that stage of the revolution.

They then formed their own committee of Labor deputies and soldiers' delegates which is presided over by M. Chiedze and which has continued side by side with the executive committee of the Duma. This committee of Labor deputies called the famous meeting at the Duma of workmen and soldiers' delegates to the number of one delegate per 1000 workmen, or per factory of less than 1000 workmen, and one delegate per battalion of soldiers. It has cooperated, however, throughout with the Duma executive in the formation of the provisional Government and in the drawing up of the new Government's proclamation in which it has clearly had a large hand.

The magnificent statesmanship shown so far by the revolution's trusted leaders, like M. Rodzianko on the one hand and M. Kerenski, the brilliant young lawyer who leads the Labor Party on the other, has enabled mutual concessions to be made and unity to be maintained, and it is more from the extreme anarchistic elements that danger is to be apprehended.

On Wednesday night, for instance, an order was issued, supposed to be signed by a committee of Labor deputies and soldiers' delegates, directing troops to disregard the authority of their officers and of the Duma and to take charge of their arms and their own discipline. This led to a dangerous situation on Thursday, when at one time it seemed possible that the soldiers might get out of hand and that the Duma Provisional Committee might be in serious danger.

M. Kerenski, as Minister of Justice, conferred with M. Chiedze and a strong decree was jointly issued to the effect that this order must be disregarded, that soldiers must obey their officers, and that all persons responsible for printing or circulating this alleged order would be treated as traitors.

The Tsar signed his decree of abdication at Pskoff. The Tsar had apparently been on his way to Petrograd, but had turned aside to Pskoff on finding that every regiment sent to restore order in the capital went over to the revolutionaries as soon as it reached the outskirts of Petrograd.

At General Russky's headquarters on Thursday M. Gutchkoff and M. Schulgin, Conservative deputy, waited upon the Tsar, who asked them what they wanted. They informed him that he must abdicate in favor of the heir apparent under Grand Duke Michael's regency; but the Tsar declared he could not be parted from his boy and thereupon drafted, with the assistance of the Minister of the Imperial Household, a manifesto issued later over his signature. Before signing this he signed a ukase appointing Prince Lvoff Prime Minister, and thus avoided legal difficulties which might

have been produced by the fact that the new Government as originally constituted derived no authority from the sovereign in accordance with the laws of the country.

As already cabled, the Tsar also appointed Grand Duke Nicholas commander-in-chief.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued

a manifesto urging the armies under his control to support the existing Government, and news has come here that the Baltic fleet and the important Baltic fortresses have declared for the new regime.

French Socialist Message

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Socialist group of the French Parliament has sent a cordial message to Russian Socialists which says that by this great act Russia affirms the war must have as its results the political liberty of peoples and independence of nations. May this revolution, the message adds, which they have always desired as a condition of democratic progress and definitive peace in the world dictate the attitude of proletarians and Socialists of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It confronts them with their responsibilities.

Ambassador Francis Reports

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Everything

now is quiet in Petrograd and throughout Russia, according to Ambassador Francis, who reported to the State Department today. The report is declared by officials to bear out the press dispatches of the events since the inception of the revolution.

Press Comments

What European Editors Think of Position in Russia

LONDON, England (Monday)—The following comments have been made in the press on the Russian situation:

London Telegraph

The Petrograd correspondent of the Telegraph, who is in London at present, writes:

"Surprises and complications are still possible. Until news has come from all parts of the empire, and especially from the fighting front, we must reckon with the possibility of some adventurous soldier making a desperate bid for power by placing himself at the head of a counter-movement." Nevertheless, the writer thinks, the greater odds are in favor of the stability of the new regime.

Westminster Gazette

In an editorial article dealing with the abdication of the Russian Emperor the Westminster Gazette says:

"From the beginning of his reign till now the world has regarded the Tsar as a man of good and honorable intentions, who was anxious, so far as he could, to make terms with the democratic movement and to carry the country forward peacefully on modern lines. To say why he failed and is finally left in a position in which abdication becomes a necessity would need much greater knowledge of the forces at work behind the scenes than any of us can possess at the present moment."

"An old autocracy with a vast bureaucracy grafted on it is not only a form of government, it is also an immense vested interest, in which thousands of individuals will fight to the last gasp against any chance which threatens their positions, and will fight not openly, as in democratic countries, but in secret, sinister and devious ways which of necessity become treachery to the national cause."

"How far the Tsar was a victim of those who professed to be his friends and how far he played into their hands by weakness and indecision will be for historians to judge."

The Vorwärts (Berlin)

The Vorwärts the Socialist organ, the only paper to go into details in the expression of its views, says:

"This revolution is not, as might first appear, the rebellion of a people who want peace against a warlike government. It is true that hungry and war-weary crowds in the labor quarters of Petrograd played a decisive role, but they were only a tool. Their dissatisfaction was used by political leaders who are anything but pacifists. Nor is the revolution one of landless men, but a revolt of national super-patriots and Russian Liberals like Milikoff and Rodzianko."

"This war party has crowded Tsar-

ism into a corner because the latter demonstrated its incapacity to carry the war into a victory for Russia. There are only two possibilities of success to the Russian Liberals; one is a great victory over Germany and the fulfillment of all pan-Slavic desires of conquest; the other is the hurried conclusion of an honorable peace. Between these the new Russian Government must choose.

"Will it recognize that the first of these aims is an impossibility, while the second is within reach? The question is, Will it, desiring the first solution, be forced by the influences to which it owes its victory, to accept the second? If the Russian Government does not want peace, the Russian people will demand it, and then the remarkable development which helped the war party to victory will sweep beyond the men who are at present in power. . . . The new men in Russia should learn from Germany that their fate depends on their own decision. They are free to choose whether they want peace or war."

Lokal Anzeiger (Berlin)

"We in Germany," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "have every reason to watch soberly the further developments. We should be careful to guard against the belief that these events will decide peace or war. Only one matter should cause us worry: that is the fate of the many Germans throughout Russia who have done more for him than anyone else. He wanted the people of Texas to know his kindly feeling for them in return for the support they always had given him during his campaigns, and also of the policies advocated by him. He continued:

"The railroads of this country are endeavoring to secure the transfer of all legislation in reference to them from the states to the Federal Government. What regulation there is of railroads now comes from the states, and not from the national Government. So I warn you people of Texas not to permit a railroad lobby to convince you that it is safe to surrender the power you have."

Mr. Bryan made his usual vigorous

plea for peace, and strongly attacked the movement in this country for universal military training. He blamed the "Jingo press" for the war agitation in this country, and declared the "jingo newspapers" were trying to force the President into war.

"The President presented the only remedy, which will make his name immortal, when he appealed to Europe to lay aside its hatred and get together to have peace." This declaration brought out prolonged applause.

"Our Government should keep out of the mob which has overrun Europe," he continued. "It is the duty of our Government not to permit a citizen to put his pleasure and profit above the Nation. I am praying that the President be given wisdom to guide him through these perilous times, and not to make a slaughterhouse of this country."

Argument was presented in behalf of equal suffrage and Nation-wide prohibition.

Mr. Bryan severely criticized the minority in the Texas Legislature for defeating the submission of the pro-

given period those to Germany increased from 306,000,000 francs to 457,000,000 francs; to Great Britain from 236,000,000 francs to 355,000,000 francs; to France from 141,000,000 francs to 220,000,000 francs; meanwhile there has been a decrease in the value of Swiss exports to the United States, Russia, Canada, the Argentine, India and Brazil.

Proceeding to review the position of the principal Swiss industries, the report shows the difficulties encountered by each, but notes that hotelkeeping is perhaps the only great national industry that has not yet succeeded in adapting itself to the exigencies of the times. The Federal Council, however, has done its best to come to the assistance of the large army of hotelkeepers, some financial measures having been adopted, while the building of fresh hotels, or the enlargement of those already in existence has been prohibited unless a long-standing need can be proved. Meanwhile one favorable effect of the war, so far as Switzerland is concerned, is that holders of Swiss securities in belligerent countries have been obliged to sell them on the markets of Basel, Zurich or Geneva. According to the report, Swiss capitalists, on the advice of the banks, have easily absorbed these securities, and have thus attained a double object: the investment of capital in national securities of the first order on advantageous conditions, and the repatriation of a considerable portion of the Swiss state bonds, hence a reduction of the Swiss foreign debt.

The railroads of this country are endeavoring to secure the transfer of all legislation in reference to them from the states to the Federal Government. What regulation there is of railroads now comes from the states, and not from the national Government. So I warn you people of Texas not to permit a railroad lobby to convince you that it is safe to surrender the power you have."

Mr. Bryan made his usual vigorous

plea for peace, and strongly attacked the movement in this country for universal military training. He blamed the "Jingo press" for the war agitation in this country, and declared the "jingo newspapers" were trying to force the President into war.

"The President presented the only remedy, which will make his name immortal, when he appealed to Europe to lay aside its hatred and get together to have peace." This declaration brought out prolonged applause.

"Our Government should keep out of the mob which has overrun Europe," he continued. "It is the duty of our Government not to permit a citizen to put his pleasure and profit above the Nation. I am praying that the President be given wisdom to guide him through these perilous times, and not to make a slaughterhouse of this country."

Argument was presented in behalf of equal suffrage and Nation-wide prohibition.

Mr. Bryan severely criticized the minority in the Texas Legislature for defeating the submission of the pro-

BRYAN BLAMES AGITATORS FOR WAR DEMAND

As Guest of Texas Legislature
He Commands President's Ap-
peal for Peace—Criticizes
Lawmakers on Liquor Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Before the Senate and House of the Texas Legislature, Saturday, William Jennings Bryan discussed the subjects of railroads, the European war, equal suffrage, and prohibition. The applause given him was frequent and, at times, continued. The galleries were crowded and the applause from the spectators was as liberal as that coming from the members of the Legislature. Mr. Bryan was escorted into the hall by a special committee of senators and representatives and Governor Ferguson. The Governor and Mr. Bryan were seated together on the platform during the introduction of the orator by Speaker Fuller, who referred to the visitor as a man "whose service to the people of this Nation and the world will last when this Republic shall be no more."

In his opening remarks, Mr. Bryan said he appeared before the Texas Legislature simply as an American citizen, and that he came to speak without any authority except the authority which argument carries with it. He said he was interested in all questions that would contribute to the advancement of this country, and that he held himself in readiness to travel anywhere in this Nation to pay back a part of the debt he owes the American people, who have done more for him than anyone else. He wanted the people of Texas to know his kindly feeling for them in return for the support they always had given him during his campaigns, and also of the policies advocated by him. He continued:

"The railroads of this country are endeavoring to secure the transfer of all legislation in reference to them from the states to the Federal Government. What regulation there is of railroads now comes from the states, and not from the national Government. So I warn you people of Texas not to permit a railroad lobby to convince you that it is safe to surrender the power you have."

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Argument was presented in behalf of equal suffrage and Nation-wide prohibition.

Mr. Bryan severely criticized the minority in the Texas Legislature for defeating the submission of the pro-

hibition question to the people. He asserted the defeat of the submission resolution would tend to hasten Nation-wide prohibition. He added: "The saloon interests, in stifling and suppressing favorable action in the State legislatures, surely will force the matter to the national Congress, where only a majority vote is required to put national prohibition

PLAN TO RAISE SCHOOL AGE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Trade Unions Interview the President of the Board of Education and Urge Adoption of the Extension Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received from Mr. John Turner, general secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousesmen and Clerks the following notice of an interview with Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education.

On Thursday, Feb. 15, the general secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousesmen and Clerks, accompanied a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, in an interview with the president of the Board of Education on the question of raising the school age. A resolution on this question placed on the agenda of the last Trade Union Congress, held at Birmingham, had been carried unanimously. The resolution was as follows:

(a) That no child should be exempt from school attendance under the age of 14, and that local authorities should be empowered to make by-laws requiring the attendance of children up to the age of 16.

(b) That all wage-earning work in the distributive trades should be prohibited for children under the age of 16.

(c) That a system of compulsory attendance during the daytime at continuation classes, should be established for all children between the ages of 16 to 18 who are not otherwise receiving a suitable education.

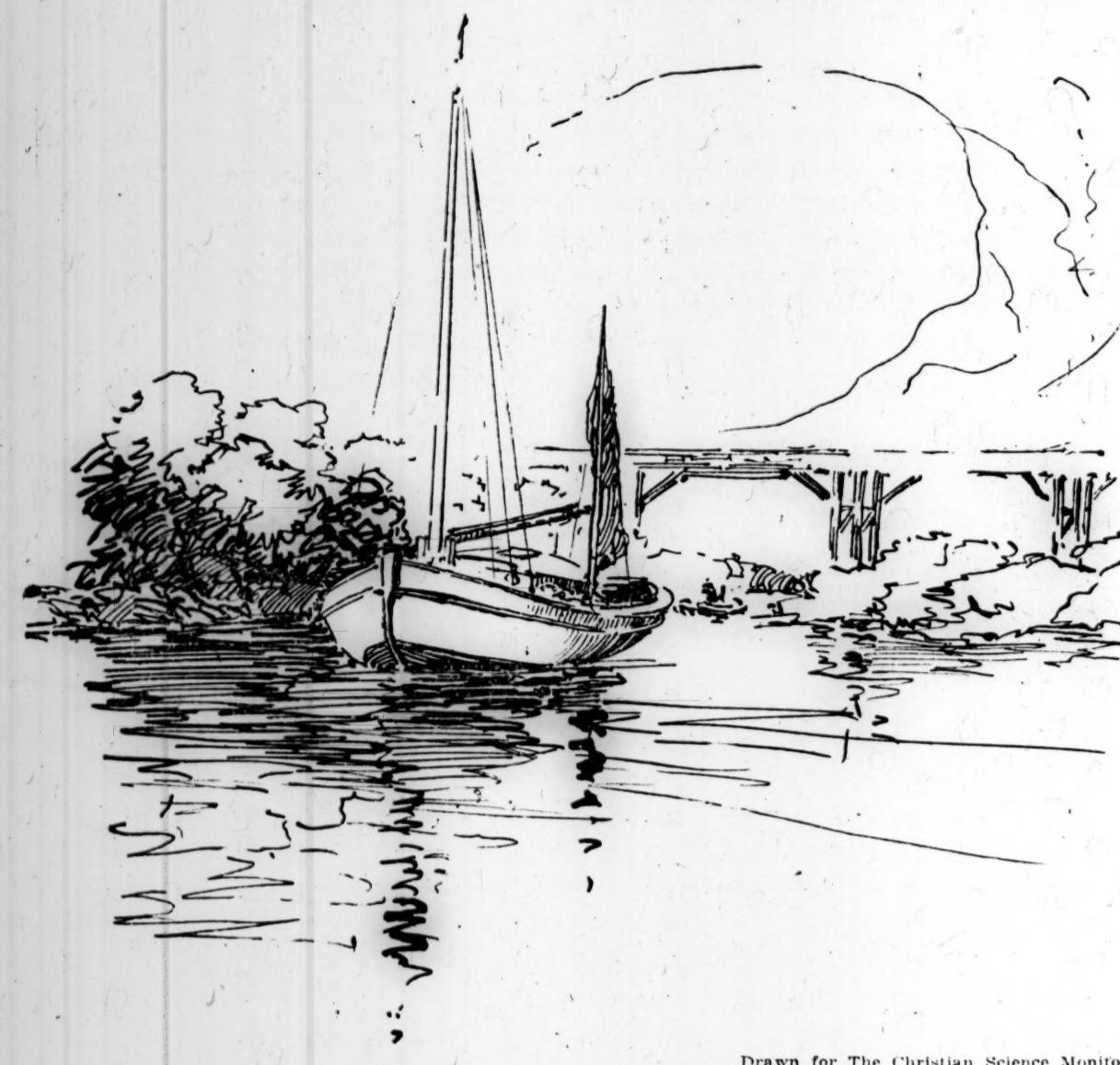
In putting the case, the general secretary stated that there were probably few occupations which took people under 18 years of age to the extent that the distributive trades did. It was felt by the organized shop assistants, that this resolution was essential if those coming into the distributive trades were to have proper education and training for their future occupation. No child should be exempt from school attendance under the age of 14. Unfortunately many smart boys and girls secured exemption earlier than this, and these were the very ones who ought to remain at school. While some employers might lose the advantage of low-paid labor, under the present system the Nation lost educated citizens and very frequently the whole future of these young people was ruined by not being able to continue their education.

They wanted the school age raised to 16, and a proper curriculum arranged, which, while it continued the general education of the child, should also find what bias it had toward any occupation and prepare these young people, if they so desired, for entering the distributive trades of the country. One very strong reason why this should be done was that the whole of apprenticeship in the various distributive trades had practically broken down. The limited liability companies, and the cooperative societies were largely taking the place of the small shop keeper who in the old days personally supervised and taught the apprentices "the arts and mysteries of his trade." All this had now gone by the board and young people between 14 and 16 years of age were merely exploited for cheapness.

There were two other reasons why young people should not come into the distributive trades before they were 16 years of age. One was that the national health insurance did not operate until 16 years of age, secondly the Trade Union Act did not allow them to become members of a trade union till 16 years of age, and so they could not have the protection of their trade union organization. For these reasons, and confident that the extended education would lead in the long run to greater national prosperity, and certainly to a fuller individual citizenship, it was urged that children under 16 years of age should be prohibited from all wage earning in the distributive trades.

It was also very important that those who entered the distributive trades should be able to continue their education after they had begun to work for their living. It was felt that it was very necessary that there should be compulsory attendance during the daytime at continuation classes from 16 to 18 years of age, for all those who were not otherwise receiving a suitable education. This would be a combination of the theoretical and practical, and it was hoped that if the Board of Education could induce the Government to adopt these proposals, properly trained distributive employees would result. It might cost the Nation something to attain it. Schools would probably have to be enlarged. There would also be an increase in the number of teachers, but it would be a profitable investment, and even the best class of employers were beginning to realize that unless something was done a steady deterioration of the quality of those engaged in distribution was likely to result. In view of this, he felt confident of the sympathetic consideration of the president of the Board of Education.

Mr. Fisher, the president, in replying, stated that it was quiet true that the shops and distributive trades of the country "absorbed a very large proportion of young life." He was pleased to see the keen interest being taken by trade unionists in the question of education. They must help to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In the backwater below Torksey Railway bridge

SAILING ON TRENT

BY ONE OF THE CREW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Sailing on a tidal river was to be new experience and was looked forward to with great interest. Arriving at Hessle on the Humber, we were met by the owner and we proceeded to the creek where the ship was lying on the mud. It was arranged that the boat should be taken out on the morning tide and anchor off the stone heap at the entrance. This was successfully accomplished, although shoving a sailing boat along with a quart was a fresh experience.

All was ready when the owner got back from business in the afternoon and we were aboard in good time for the tide. Immediately the ship began to swing to the first of the flood we up anchored and away. There was little wind, but such as there was favored us and we were soon reaching across the Humber and on past South Ferriby. From Hessle to the mouth of the Trent is some 12 miles, and as the wind was light it was getting late by the time we got there. The middle of the Trent entrance is a large shoal and cutting it too fine we took the ground and hung for some time with the tide rushing past like a mill stream. Getting off eventually with the rise of the tide, we were soon at a favorite anchorage known as Cliff End, where we came to for the night.

Next morning we started off with a fresh breeze which hardened considerably, making us tuck in a reef for comfort. It was a lovely sail with the strong breeze, sometimes right ahead and again on the beam, as the river wound in and out. Everything was new and interesting, from the barges or "keels" as they are called there, with their large square sails, to the villages and windmills and pastoral scenery on the banks. Arriving at the picturesque old town of Gainsborough we tied up at the bank in order to lower the mast for going under the old pay bridge. This and the railway bridge, a mile further up, having been safely negotiated, we were soon away again, still with the tide and a now light breeze, passing Littleborough, where there is an old Saxon church and also a Roman paved road across the river, and in good time anchoring at Torksey, from which place there is a canal to Lincoln.

The following day the return journey was made as far as Owston Ferry. At this pretty little village we remained until the next afternoon. When the ebb set down, we started in a fresh breeze, passing Butterwick Ferry, then on through the railway bridge at Althorpe and past Keadby to Burton Stather where we anchored. We were soon at dawn to get away with the last of the ebb. The morning was one not easily forgotten. The river and surrounding country were covered with patches of white mist which gradually became pink in the sunrise only to melt away as the full strength of the sun came through. The day was warm and sunny with a gentle breeze and we arrived at Hessle early in the afternoon after a most enjoyable sail, thus finishing a very delightful little cruise, the only drawback to which was its shortness.

During the cruise nothing was seen of the famous Trent Aegir, or tide bore. This occurs every fortnight for four or five days, the size and strength being governed by the season, so that the largest is at equinox when the tides are strongest. The Aegir is caused by the tide rushing up the Humber, and at the mouth of the Trent, on the shallows, meeting the outward flow of the river. Being the stronger it simply rises up and gradually the current of the river is forced back and the wave becomes higher and higher and begins to flow up, first at the sides. This struggle continues until the huge force of sea water gains the supremacy. By the time Keadby is reached, about 10 miles above Trent Falls, as the shallows are called, a huge swell appears on the surface and rushes up past Gainsborough until

it is gradually dissipated by the stronger current some miles above the town. The name Aegir is probably derived from the old Viking god of rushing waters of that name. The Danish Vikings, under King Sweyn, sailed up the Trent in the reign of Ethelred and anchored just below Gainsborough. From here they invaded and conquered England. There is little doubt that the Danes regarded the Aegir with superstition fear as their god of water rushing after them in anger, and so probably the name has been handed down from generation to generation by the Trentside residents.

FRENCH SENATE AND ALCOHOL SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Following on a debate in the Senate, the bill attaching penalties to the sale and circulation of alcohol in the Army zone during hostilities was passed by the Senate, having been previously adopted unanimously by the Chamber. The reporter on the bill, M. Cazenove, said that it was absolutely necessary that the military authority should have the means to proceed against those persons who infringed the regulations regarding the sale of alcohol. The Government Commissary stated that the prefects gave licenses for the sale of alcohol far too freely. Consumption of alcohol greatly interfered with labor's output, and he regretted that there should have been such delay in adopting penalties to be inflicted in case of infringement of the order issued by the Commander-in-Chief in March, 1915. Another Senator also testified to the terrible effects of alcohol not only at the front, but in every part of the country. His remarks were greeted with protests from various sides, but he continued to say that in nearly every case the excessive use of alcohol was the cause of indiscipline. Not only were "public health and morality at stake" in the matter, but the capacity of the people for turning out good work. Excessive use of alcohol tended the economic capacity of the country. Several senators agreed with the opinion which had been expressed by M. Journaux of the Confédération Générale du Travail that on days when work was not in progress the public houses should be closed.

NATIONAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOLTON, England.—Speaking at a meeting recently held in the Victoria Hall, Bolton, under the presidency of the Mayor of Bolton, in support of the scheme for national service, Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, said that Mr. Neville Chamberlain did not wish to put a stop entirely to any industry, even if it was not essential to victory. He was aiming rather at maintaining a nucleus of the trades so that when peace came every man would be able to go back to his own employment, resuscitate it, and with it the export trade of the country. Mr. Hodge said that he had been endeavoring to get women for shell-filling factories. What was wanted was a thousand women volunteers a week, because there was to be a great offensive in the near future.

TRANSVAAL GOLD YIELD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The production of gold on the Rand for the month of January shows an appreciable gain over the yield for December, though as compared with January a year ago, there is a slight falling off. The total output of the yellow metal for January this year is 782,634 ounces, valued at £3,324,418, as against 787,467 ounces worth £3,344,948 in January, 1916. The production in December last was 774,462 ounces valued at £3,289,705. The daily average for January shows an increase of 263 ounces, with 25,246 ounces against 24,983 ounces for December. A decline in the labor supply is probably accountable for the fall in production.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTISM OF BRITISH LABOR

Mr. Henderson Speaks Highly of Response of Labor Movement to the Call of Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Speaking at Manchester recently Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., paid a high tribute to the splendid patriotism of labor and its unswerving loyalty to the interests of the community and the Allied cause. Mr. Henderson admitted that there had been occasions when certain small sections who ought to have known better and done differently had given reason for disquietude, but throughout the whole history of the trade union movements, he declared that, in his opinion, there was no chapter that would stand more to its credit than the magnificent work which it had done, the noble response it had made, or the tremendous sacrifice it had imposed on itself in its determination to do its duty, which has characterized the overwhelming majority of the movement.

I have no hesitation, Mr. Henderson continued, in saying that unless organized labor had subscribed its portion, as it has done, to the unity of the Nation the great war still not concluded would long ago have been lost and won, and the cause we are associated with in connection with our Allies would not have been the winner. If he was correct, Mr. Henderson said, it seemed to him that their loyalty had placed the community as a whole under a great debt of gratitude and obligation to the working classes of the country. That being so, it was his opinion that any Government in power would not be doing its duty if it did not have regard to the great problem of demobilization and those other problems which would affect the working classes when peace by victory had been made secure.

When the war was over, he continued, never again must the working class go back to the position it was in in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities. He hoped a copartnership between the State and the majority of the people had now been formed and that as years went on it would grow closer and stronger, and that it would work out to the mutual interest of the State and of the working population. Never again should the industrial life of this country, Mr. Henderson declared earnestly, have standing to its credit some of the social anomalies, the industrial tragedies that had disgraced the industrial and social life of a great civilized community.

This copartnership, Mr. Henderson proceeded, must be continued and extended, and responsibility must be recognized on both sides. If the State recognized that it depended on capital and labor he hoped capital and labor would likewise recognize their obligations to the State and realize that it was a sort of triple alliance that ought to work together, the State giving the fullest measure of protection to the working people. In return for that, Mr. Henderson said, let capital and labor adjust their differences on reasonable lines and thus repay the State for the blessings which it had conferred. If that was one of the outcomes of the war, as he hoped it would be, when peace had been won, they would have marched forward on the road to progress.

In conclusion, Mr. Henderson declared he had no hesitation in saying that the standard of confidence, fully justified by all the information he possessed, by which he was influenced with regard to the final close of the war was never so high as now. The British commander-in-chief and Allied leaders would be very much surprised if during the coming summer they did not strike such a blow—with other conditions which would prevail shortly—as would lead the war to close on lines entirely satisfactory to themselves and those associated with them in the fight.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, who also spoke, said labor had been afraid and jealous of its men going into Government and Cabinet service, but he thought if Mr. Henderson had not been in the Coalition Cabinet there would have been no Ministry of Labor. There was an advantage in labor being inside. His whole mission, Mr. Hodge declared, was to build the Labor Ministry on such a sure foundation that it would last. It would be necessary to obtain and retain the confidence of the employing class. Let not trade unionists therefore, ask him to do anything which was unfair and unjust. If they kept that before them they could not fail.

ARMY EXEMPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By agreement with the Army Council, it was lately announced, the Board of Education have hitherto arranged for the exemption of certain teachers, students and officials of educational establishments coming under their supervision whom they considered should not, for the time, be taken from their civil employment. From Feb. 19 all exemptions of this kind granted to men in medical category A or to men under 31 years of age in medical category B1 are to be withdrawn. Men not examined by a medical board must be regarded as in category A. If an application for exemption is made by or in respect of a man whose exemption is withdrawn under the above arrangement, it is desired that it shall be dealt with as speedily as possible on its merits in the same way as an ordinary application under the regulations or instructions, as the case may be. As previously pointed out, exemption to men classed as A or B1 is justified only if there are exceptionally strong grounds.

PRESS TO JOIN IN PROTECTING SHIPPING NEWS

Voluntary Censorship Is to Be Agreed Upon, It Is Said, Upon Lines to Be Indicated by Government Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Definite steps toward establishment of a voluntary press censorship in the United States, that the Government may not become embarrassed at any time in the pursuit of its new policy of armed neutrality, are to be consummated here this week. The War Department censor, Maj. Douglas MacArthur, with Commander Charles Belknap, and a State Department representative, are drafting a code of regulations to be submitted to newspaper managers and representatives of the press associations, for their criticism.

It is proposed that the press of the country use the perfected regulations as a guide in the matter of withholding information bearing on the national emergency.

Officials believe there will be a unanimous response from the Nation's press, and that publishers will cooperate in a policy to prevent the indiscriminate publication of news that might result in disadvantage to the United States Government, a policy strictly adhered to by The Christian Science Monitor since the outbreak of the European war.

A conference between Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker and Leland Harrison, representing the State Department, was held Saturday, during which representatives of the press associations were present, and the discussion was regarding the circulation of news concerning the movements of armed merchant vessels flying the United States flag. Following this conference the committee began consideration of the proposed rules.

Following Saturday's conference, the Navy Department gave out the following statement:

"The representatives of the press associations stated that they would willingly and gladly and voluntarily subject themselves without law to the same censorship which might be imposed by law. They were willing to abide by any regulations of the departments necessary in connection with any movements of ships or armadas that the Government felt might be prejudicial to the carrying out of Government policies. They desired to be informed of the wishes of the Government, so that there would be no doubt of the character of the news which ought not to be printed."

"It was decided that Major MacArthur of the War Department, Commander Belknap of the Navy Department, and a representative of the State Department would draw up tentative rules and regulations of censorship, and when completed they would be submitted to the representatives of the news associations and managing editors of papers in coast cities and interior centers for consideration and criticism. After the exchange of views the rules and regulations will be passed upon and promulgated by the three departments which are charged with international and military duties."

Major MacArthur and Commander Belknap, who will represent the War and Navy departments, respectively, in framing the regulations, have been acting as censors of the departments in advising the secretaries what military information should be made public.

GEORGIA "DRYS" ARRANGE FOR ALL-DAY JUBILEE

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Atlanta Bone-Dry League at the Ansley Hotel the program was announced for the prohibition jubilee which is planned to be held here today, the day before the Legislature meets in extra session for the enactment of "bone dry" prohibition for Georgia. The jubilee will last all day long. It will be held in the Auditorium-Armory and thousands of people are expected from all sections of the State. Cobb County reported that a delegation of 250, headed by Fred Morris, representative from Cobb, will be in attendance at the jubilee. The program is announced as follows:

Morning—Addresses of welcome by Governor Nat E. Harris and Mayor Asa G. Candler, speeches by former United States Senator Luke Lea of Nashville, Tenn.; former United States Senator Towne of New York; H. M. Dougherty of Columbus, O., and members of the Georgia delegation in the lower house of Congress.

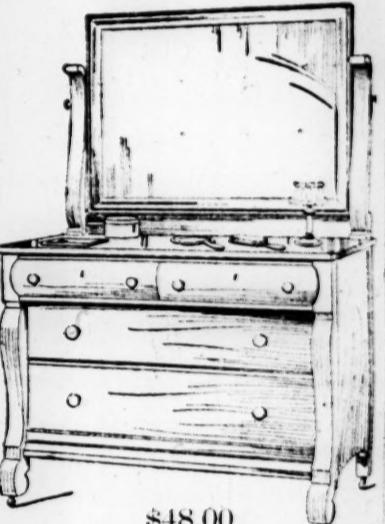
Afternoon—Addresses by members of the Georgia delegation in the lower house of Congress and by Mayor Pierpont of Savannah.

Night—Addresses by United States Senators W. G. Harding of Ohio, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Watson of Indiana and Harding of Georgia. Governor Harris will preside at the meeting.

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FOOD DEBATES ARE PROPOSED

LOS ANGELES SELLS FISH TO REDUCE PRICES

Despite Opposition of Wholesalers California City Establishes Municipal Market to Reduce Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Within four days after its initial sale of fish, the Los Angeles municipal fish market, formed as a blow at the high cost of foodstuffs, disposed of over 20 tons of fish, sold to nearly 3000 customers, and put a quietus upon an attempt of the wholesalers to stop its supplies through alleged intimidation of the fishermen.

Other municipalities in Southern California have become interested in the movement, and Market Superintendent James P. Britt has received inquiries from Pomona, Ventura, Riverside, Santa Ana, Glendale, Monrovia and other nearby cities and towns.

The city officials at the head of the fish market declare that there was every evidence of an attempted boycott organized on the part of the middlemen. "We have heard of many cases," said Mr. Britt, "where fishermen at San Pedro were told that their catch would never again be purchased by the regular wholesalers and fish exchange if they sold any fish to the city. However, we were able to overcome this opposition by showing the fishermen that the municipal market would be permanent and that it would offer a larger market for their catch than ever had been offered before. As soon as they were satisfied the city could dispose of their catch, they willingly sold to us."

Market Superintendent James Edmunds has posted signs at the main distributing stations of which this is a specimen: "We got 15,000 pounds of fresh fish today. We pay the fishermen more; the people pay less."

Farmers Kept Posted

Advised by Idaho State Agent to Hold on to Their Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOLIVIA, Idaho.—The Bureau of Farm Markets was established two years ago by the State, and the director, W. G. Scholtz, has been actively concerned in marketing problems. This year for the first time the farmers were informed officially concerning market prices at the commercial centers of the country. By sending out this information with advices not to dispose of their products for less, a greater share of the profits were received by the farmers than formerly. Mr. Scholtz states that of the 6000 to 7000 cars of potatoes raised in the state about 50 per cent were sold in October at the average of \$1.25 per bushel.

A. B. Anderson, representative in the State Legislature from Bonneville County in the heart of the potato section, and himself a producer, stated that in his immediate vicinity about 30 per cent of the potatoes were sold in October and that \$1.55 was an average figure. The large producers are prepared to hold their potatoes until February and received \$3.75 for the last shipment.

The buyers of Idaho potatoes are not commission men, but purchase the potatoes themselves, holding them generally in potato cellars in Idaho rather than eastern warehouses, for speculation. These buyers and shippers of potatoes sell to wholesale houses or to big retail merchants.

Mr. Scholtz of the Farm Markets Bureau states that in February these buyers were receiving \$4.50 f. o. b. Idaho for potatoes purchased at \$1.25. Most of the Idaho potatoes go to Oklahoma and Texas, and the northern and eastern markets handle them only as cans.

Cans in the fall were sold in car loads lots by the farmers at \$1.50 per bushel, according to the statement of Mr. Scholtz.

Texas Onion Crop Large

Action Increase Expected to Force Prices Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Prospects in Texas are good for a large onion crop this year and unless some unforeseen condition prevails there will be no shortage of onions next year, such as now is experienced, and it is expected that prices will be considerably lower. This is the declaration of J. J. Albers, one of the leading produce dealers of Dallas, who has just made a tour over the truck-growing section of Texas in the Rio Grande Valley.

Onions are selling at retail in Dallas for 1 to 15 cents a pound. This is the price paid by consumers, the stores selling for about 15 cents a pound and the wagons that sell on the streets at about 10 cents. Wholesalers in Dallas are quoting onions, both red and yellow, at 12 cents a pound, with no guarantee that quotations will be maintained, which means that there may be an advance at any time.

Investigation in the Rio Grande Valley discloses that much of the present onion crop has been contracted to be sold from 20 cents to \$1.30 a bushel of onions, f. o. b. cars at stations in the valley. The onion crop will begin growing within 30 days. The acreage has largely increased over last year, and it is said that the yield will be better.

Mr. Albers estimates that a crop valued at more than \$4,000,000 will be harvested.

Grocers to Cooperate

New York Food Committee Presents Alternative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Mayor's Food Supply Committee has made it plain to retail grocers that if they refuse to cooperate with the committee in selling supplies of fish, hominy and other foods bought by the committee to lower the prices, the eventual alternative would be the establishment of municipal stores. The committee desires to sell its goods through the retailers just as long as possible. Members of the Mothers Antihigh Price League went to Albany recently to plead for legislation to relieve the situation. Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan expects higher poultry prices this week, for he says a number of track buyers are holding poultry for higher rates.

Representatives of the Dairymen's League and the milk distributors are to hold a conference to consider the league's plan to raise prices April 1, when prices usually are lowered. There is some discussion of action against the league as an alleged combination in restraint of trade. John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, is preparing a bill which would give him the authority, he says, to sell milk to city consumers at 8 cents a quart and still pay the price demanded by the producers.

School for Corn Canners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The first school for corn-canners ever held in this State will be conducted at the old State capitol building March 29, 30 and 31 by A. J. Anderson, acting for the State Dairy and Food Department. Superintendents of canning factories will be taught Federal food requirements and an effort will be made to standardize the Minnesota product.

Seattle Potato Prices Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Following the general elimination of potatoes from the national list of foodstuffs, the demand in the Seattle market has fallen to the minimum. Eastern orders, following Eastern boycotts, have been canceled, and quotations have fallen from \$5 to \$15 per ton, with the prospect that the market will continue to decline.

Free Lunches for Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Plans are being worked out by the Mothers Council of Ft. Worth for providing free lunches for the underprivileged children of the poor, who have been forced to attend school by the compulsory school attendance law. There are a number of such children from the factory and packing house districts of Ft. Worth, who have been taken from their breadwinning labors and forced to attend school.

COLLEGE GIRLS TIED IN TRIANGULAR DEBATE

Mt. Holyoke, Vassar and Wellesley College girls scored a tie in their annual triangular debate held at the three colleges Saturday night. Each affirmative team won its debate, maintaining that the United States should adopt the Canadian system of compulsory conciliation and investigation for the settlement of disputes between public service corporations and their employees.

Each college had two teams, the affirmative staying at home, the negative going to one of the other colleges. Mt. Holyoke met Vassar at South Hadley, Wellesley met Mt. Holyoke at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At each college there were special social events in connection with the debate.

PLANS FOR LEAGUE OF LIBERALS MADE

Steps toward participation by members of the Massachusetts Progressive party in the "League of Liberals," which Matthew Hale, vice-chairman of the Progressive national committee, plans to have organized at St. Louis early in April, were taken at a gathering in the Ford Building late Saturday.

A committee was elected to fill the vacancies on the Progressive State committee and to arrange for the selection of delegates to the St. Louis meeting, April 12 to 14. It is comprised of Mr. Hale, Secretary J. L. Larson of Everett, Raymond P. Delano of Boston, Daniel T. Callahan of Winthrop, Alvin G. Weeks of Fall River, Mrs. Harriet G. Kennedy of Boston, Richard T. Abbott of Springfield, James S. Thompson of Fitchburg, the Rev. Brian C. Roberts of Westboro and Dr. Joseph Gerould of Attleboro.

Spanish War Veterans

The eighteenth annual encampment of the Department of Massachusetts United Spanish War Veterans, will be held in Worcester on April 18 and 19, with headquarters at the Bancroft Hotel. The department adjutant and the assistant adjutants will constitute the committee on credentials and will be at the Bancroft on April 17 for the checking of credentials. Dedicatory exercises for the memorial statue erected by the comrades of the Col. E. R. Shumway Camp, No. 28, in honor of the soldiers of the Spanish American War will occupy the entire afternoon of April 19.

NEW SCHOOL PROPOSED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—After five years of delay, it is expected that the town will take definite action tonight on the question of erecting a new school building for either a senior high or junior high school. The finance committee will recommend construction, and will ask the School Committee to report on May 7 which type of building is most needed.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

In the Legislature of the State of Iowa there has been introduced a bill aimed at food-price manipulation, and empowering a State commission to fix reasonable maximum prices for food and fuel. The bill proposes to make it unlawful for any dealer to hoard food or fuel, to increase prices unduly, or to refuse to sell to any retailer. It is provided that the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be the chairman of the proposed commission.

A meeting has just been held at Topeka, Kan., attended by farmers, business men and school superintendents from various parts of Kansas and adjoining states, called by Governor Capper, to consider means to promote more intensive cultivation of farm lands, yard gardening and the utilization of waste spaces.

It is reported that there is a great and growing market for British Columbia smelts in the cities on the Atlantic seaboard. Four carloads of smelts, 80,000 pounds, recently arrived at New York from the Pacific Coast. They found immediate sale at good prices. The committee handling the shipment said that enough orders indicate that the market was practically inexhaustible. At certain seasons had been received from dealers to whom smelts are caught in great quantities in British Columbia waters, and there are excellent prospects of a very profitable trade being worked up by shipments to the East.

A bill in the New York Legislature provides for an appropriation of \$200,000, to be awarded as prizes to encourage and increase the production of food and farm products in that State. It is proposed that the Commissioner of Agriculture distribute the fund to those persons who show the largest individual increased production over the preceding year. The prizes would range from \$100 to \$1000, and be divided among producers of the more staple articles of food, such as milk, eggs, poultry, beef, swine, sheep, potatoes, apples, corn, wheat, beans, cabbage and buckwheat. No county could be awarded more than one first prize of \$1000.

It is said that New England can grow an apple with a better flavor than the Pacific Coast, but the fact of the matter is that the Pacific Coast fruit growers are selling their apples on the Boston market in greater quantities than the New England producers. Specialization, association, uniform packing, rigid grading, and an established guaranteed that the box contains what it purports are some of the keys by which the Pacific Coast producers have unlocked large profits for themselves in Boston and many parts of the world. With all due credit to the enterprise of the Pacific Coast growers, it should be said, nevertheless, that an economical system of production and distribution should not require apples to be shipped across the continent when large areas of undeveloped land are available near the metropolitan markets. Development of the areas near the large markets would eliminate a large part of the expense of long shipments.

A good example for other commercial organizations to follow has been set by the New Orleans Board of Trade. The board undertook an active publicity campaign, and one of its first measures was to call the attention of the public to yellow yams which, by the way, are considered the best variety of sweet potatoes. The yams were selling for 3 cents a pound whereas white potatoes were selling from 6½ to 8 cents a pound. As the result of three days' efforts in placing this information before consumers the board had the satisfaction of seeing the sales of sweet potatoes increase 200 per cent and the price of white potatoes drop from 6½ to 8 cents a pound to 5 to 5½ cents a pound because of the substantial decrease in demand.

Consumers have no bone of contention with the producer. In fact, they want to see the gardener or the farmer receive a fair profit for his labor and investment, nor do the consumers object to the middleman securing a fair profit for his work. The chief difficulty lies in the widespread feeling, which is not without foundation, that between the time the product leaves the producer and reaches the consumer some one is making more than a fair profit by means considered improper. If the laws fail to reach the speculator, a widespread discussion of new laws and new methods for approaching the problem in legislative halls might be amiss.

FORD HALL FORUM

Application of the concepts of justice and morality, which have been attained in individual relations, to international affairs was advocated by Dr. George W. Nashmy in speaking on "Nietzsche and War" at the Ford Hall Forum last night. Dr. Nashmy pleaded for the Golden Rule in diplomatic relations, and declared that morality is the right path to the expansion of life. Mutual aid, cooperation and association are the strongest factors in evolution, and the establishment of justice is the greatest aid to progress. He declared that militarism and international chaos were the logical results of Nietzsche's philosophy of struggle.

AUTHORS RELIEF FUND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement was made here of the incorporation of the Authors Relief Fund, the purpose of which is to raise \$500,000, as an endowment for the relief of needy authors, painters, sculptors and newspapermen. Members of the Authors League were the incorporators.

WOMEN SEEKING WEEKLY DEBATES ON FOOD PROBLEM

Legislators to Be Asked to Set Aside Two Hours Each Week for Discussing Costs

Officers of the Greater Boston Mothers' Leagues have announced their intentions to circulate petitions for presentation to the members of the Legislature, asking that two hours a week be set aside at once for the discussion of the problems of the high cost of living between the women and the State senators and representatives. The proposal that such discussions be held was made at a meeting of the Boston Housekeepers League in Tremont Temple last Friday, and it has been endorsed by the executive committee of the mothers' leagues.

The executive committee announced its decisions to organize campaigns for securing signatures to the petitions in nine sections. The local leagues in the West End, North End, South End, Roxbury, Dorchester, East Boston, Chelesa, Malden and Revere are expected to have full charge of securing the signatures.

The United Hebrew Trades Council will cooperate with the mothers' leagues in circulating the petitions. A draft of the petitions is being drawn for presentation to a joint meeting of the executive committees of both organizations tomorrow night. It is planned to have the committees of the local leagues start the circulation of the petitions for signatures on Wednesday.

Mrs. Eva L. Hoffman, president of the West End Mothers' League, stated that the action was taken in the belief that the problems of the high cost of living were not receiving the attention from the members of the Legislature that they deserved. The food speculators, she declared, may practically raise the price of food as much as they desire and that her organization wanted more discussion of the high cost of living in the Legislature and in consequence they are preparing to ask for at least two hours' discussion each week in which the women will have a share.

Organization of more local branches of mothers' leagues was planned by the executive committee at its meeting yesterday, and the officers discussed the proposition of increasing the number of street and hall meetings to protest against the high cost of living. It was also voted to continue the boycott on potatoes, beans, chickens and onions.

MAYOR PROVIDES FOR PARKMAN FUND

Mayor Curley sent to the City Council this afternoon an order providing for the appropriation of \$53,000, the income of the Parkman Fund, for the purpose of forwarding proposals for improvements in the park systems, to be carried out under the direction of the Park and Recreation Department. The proposals and designated sums are as follows:

Tree planting and rearrangement of certain walks on the Common, so as to make a fit foreground and proper approach to the State House from the Common. \$15,000; continuation of grading, tree planting, and mall work at the "Greeting" in Franklin Park, \$25,000; continuation of work in the Fens near the Museum of Fine Arts, \$12,000; purchase of new birds and fish, \$1000.

The Mayor also sent to the council an order asking for an appropriation of \$68,000 for remodeling and fireproofing Faneuil Hall in accordance with the plans of the City Planning Board and the Boston Society of Architects. He also asked for \$50,000 for fireproofing the Quincy Market and \$2000 for a water curtain for the Old State House. Today's order for improvements at Faneuil Hall was \$17,650 from the reserve fund to the Children's Institutions Departments for the purpose of replacing machinery was as follows:

Encouraged by Big Reduction in "Yes" Vote Citizens of Town Formulate Plans to Finish the Work Another Year

Citizens of Nahant, encouraged by their success Saturday in reducing the saloon license majority at the town election to only 15 votes, are today beginning a campaign which they are confident will put the village for the first time in its history into the no-license column next year.

Arguments for and against a bill authorizing the Massachusetts Highway Commission to require all applicants for licenses to operate motor vehicles to pass a practical road test in the operation of motor vehicles were heard at a hearing on the bill held by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts House today.

The bill, if enacted, would apply to applicants for licenses to operate automobiles and motorcycles.

William A. Thibodeau, general counsel for the Automobile Dealers Association, told the committee that he favored the bill if amended so as not to apply to persons who sought renewals of licenses.

Lawrence G. Brooks, representing the Highway Safety League, petitioners for the legislation, also favored the bill if amended as proposed. Mr. Brooks said that at present about 80 per cent of the licenses granted by the Highway Commission are given to applicants for licenses to operate automobiles and motorcycles.

All that is required, he said, is that the applicant submit an affidavit saying that he has driven a machine 100 miles. He said that no investigation is made to ascertain whether or not the applicant is physically able to operate an automobile.

Mr. Brooks said that at least 10 per cent of the persons who are examined for chauffeur licenses are rejected. At least 10 per cent of the operators on the road are incapable, he said. Mr. Brooks cited the numerous accidents which occur each year as evidence that a more rigid examination should be required and also quoted a number of judges and others in favor of a practical examination.

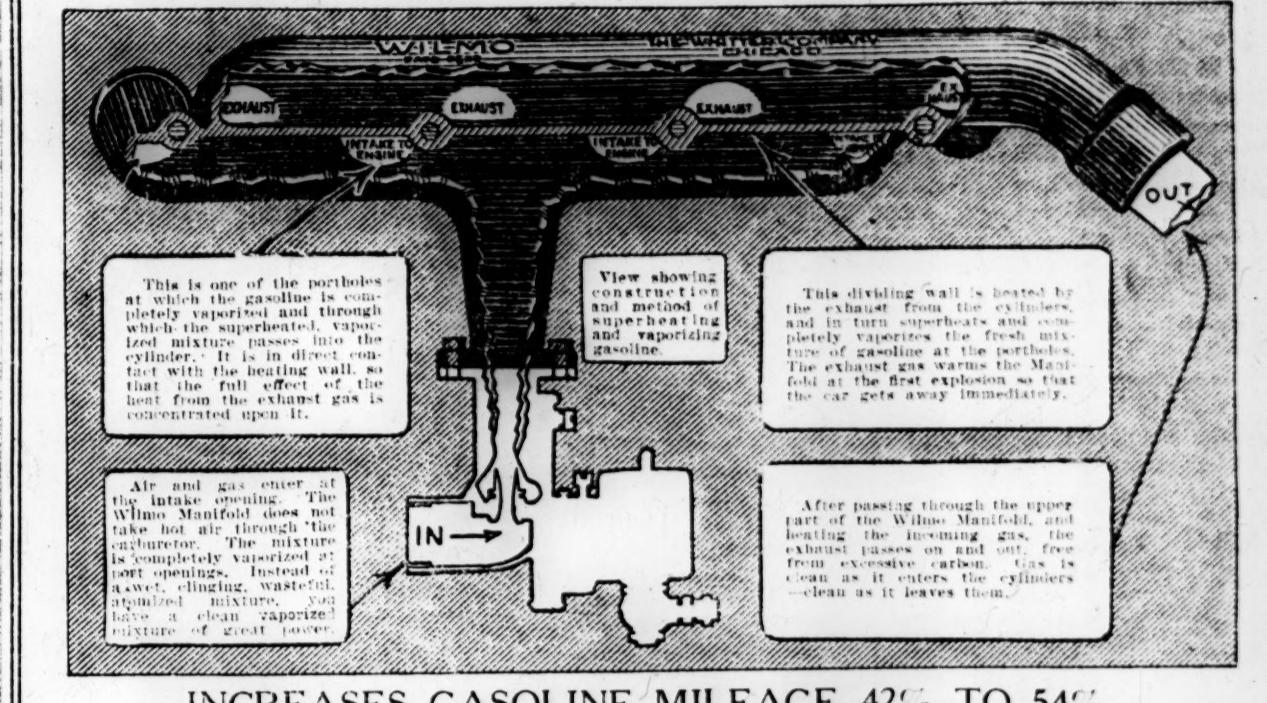
Arthur Cundy, representing the Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association, comprising he said, some 35,000 professional operators in Massachusetts, advocated the measure.

THE WHITTIER COMPANY

Expresses its Appreciation of the Splendid Reception Given by New England Dealers and

Motorists to the

Wilmo Manifold



INCREASES GASOLINE MILEAGE 42% TO 54%

By Actual Official A. A. A. Tests—Practically Eliminates Carbon

The Diagram above shows how the Wilmo Manifold completely vaporizes gasoline and gives you more miles from every gallon.

Attached to the engine in a few minutes with a monkey-wrench. No holes to bore.

\$7.50 to \$15, according to make of your car.

RAILROAD ISSUE SETTLED; STRIKE IS AVERTED

Managers Authorize Mediators to Make Necessary Arrangements Regardless of Adamson Law Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There will be no railroad strike. Because of the crisis brought on by the sinking of three American ships, the railroad managers advised Secretary of the Interior Lane that the President's mediators could grant the brotherhoods whatever adjustment the committee deemed necessary to guarantee the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the roads as an indispensable arm of national defense.

At 2:30 this morning Secretary Lane said that regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law which was expected today, the basic eight-hour day would go into effect at once and that the details were being worked out by a joint committee.

The communication of the railroad executives was as follows:

"In the national crisis precipitated by events of which we heard this afternoon the national conference committee of railroads joins with you in the condition that neither at home nor abroad should there be fear or hope that the efficient operation of the railroads of the country will be hampered or impeded.

"Therefore, you are authorized to assure the Nation there will be no strike; and as a basis for such assurance we hereby authorize the Committee of National Defense to grant to the employees who are about to strike whatever adjustment your committee deems necessary to guarantee the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railroads as an indispensable arm of national defense."

In response the following statement was issued by the mediators at 6 a. m. today:

"We desire to express our appreciation of the large and patriotic action of the railway managers' committee which has put beyond peradventure the possibility of a Nation-wide railroad strike. The railroads have met the full demands of the Adamson eight-hour law. This concession was secured as the combination of two days and nights of negotiations.

"Our first effort was to secure a postponement of the strike which was fixed for Saturday night. This was secured by presenting to the railway managers a memorandum agreement drafted by the brotherhoods which, with some, particularly expressed the provision of the Adamson law.

"We asked the railroads to agree that if the Adamson law was held to be unconstitutional, that this construction and application would be given to it. The railroads agreed to this at a joint session between the brotherhood chiefs and the managers. And with much difficulty the chiefs stayed the strike, an act that was vital to the success of our efforts and further mediation.

"We next sought some adjustment that would be effective should the law be held to be unconstitutional. In this regard many propositions were made on both sides, but none was acceptable until the railroads expressed their willingness to place the whole matter in the hands of this committee.

"This action proceeded, as the letter from the railway managers states, from a desire to demonstrate to the country that the railroads would not allow their own conception of railroad policy to stand in the way of the fullest use of the roads at a time of severe national strain.

"The committee considered the matter and it was decided, in view of the action of Congress in passing the Adamson law, and the necessity for immediate action, that it was best to adopt at once the memorandum agreement of the previous day as applicable under all conditions.

"Thus the provision of the eight-hour law, by agreement between the roads and the men became the basis of the settlement. And whether the Supreme Court holds for the validity of the law or against it, there will be no strike."

The managers' agreement to put into operation the eight-hour day, on a 10-hour pay basis, with pro-rata pay for overtime, means approximately \$1,000,000 a week to be added to the payrolls of the railroads. Thirteen million dollars extra back pay, dating from Jan. 1, when the Adamson law was to have become effective, will be distributed among the 400,000 trainmen.

The settlement was reached soon after the receipt of news from Washington that President Wilson, in view of the increasing gravity in the international situation created by the sinking of three American vessels by U-boats had determined that there should be no strike at any hazard.

The brotherhoods have won what President Wilson proposed as a settlement last August and the railroads estimate that the settlement will cost them \$5,000,000 a year.

After conferences that lasted all Friday night and from 10 o'clock Saturday until 3:45 in the afternoon, the mediators got from the brotherhoods a 10-hour postponement of the strike, which was scheduled to begin at 6 o'clock. Conflicts were resumed Sunday morning and lasted into the night without a settlement being reached. Secretary Lane was in touch with President Wilson late Sunday night, and soon after that both sides were told of the gravity of the difficulty.

The offer of the managers was made about half an hour after the

receipt of a dispatch saying that President Wilson, in view of the added seriousness of the foreign situation, was determined that the strike must be prevented at all hazards.

Samuel Gompers joined the mediators Sunday, stating that the fact he was 36 hours late in appearing was due to lack of information till Saturday afternoon that he had been appointed.

All day neither side had yielded a point, the union heads insisting that they should have the eight-hour day and its emoluments regardless of whether the Supreme Court held the law constitutional. All hope of peace seemed off when word of the President's decision came, then the railroad managers quickly drafted a proposal, embodying most of the things demanded by the union, and this proposal was immediately submitted to the mediators and a little later to the union leaders. It was said that it was acceptable and that there was no doubt of its ratification. However, both sides were still in conference at 1:30 this morning, but in the meantime announcement had been made that there would be no strike.

The Washington dispatch, telling of Mr. Wilson's determination that there should be no strike, follows:

"President Wilson in view of the added seriousness given the foreign situation by the sinking of three American ships by German submersibles determined today that the threatened Nation-wide railroad strike must be prevented at all hazards. What further steps to avert the strike will be taken in the event the mediatory efforts of members of the Council of National Defense in New York fall were not disclosed if they were disclosed.

"The President was hopeful tonight that the railroad managers and the representatives of the brotherhoods would reach an agreement of their own act as a patriotic duty, and thus make unnecessary any further move on his part. Before the beginning of the negotiations now in progress the heads of the brotherhoods sent the President a message assuring him that in case of the United States becoming involved in war they would stand by the Government.

"From a practical standpoint the Administration takes the view that the time for making good this promise has now come, regardless of when the Supreme Court hands down a decision on the Adamson eight-hour law case."

Immediately after Secretary Lane had made his announcement the brotherhood leaders sent telegrams to all the general chairman informing them that the strike had been declared off.

The following letter was sent to the railroad managers' committee early today by the mediation committee:

"Elisha Lee, Esq., chairman national conference committee of the railroads:

"Dear Mr. Lee—We are in receipt of your favor this date, placing in your hands for immediate adjustment the matter of the difference between your committee and the railroad brotherhoods.

"We have brought this letter before the brotherhoods with the statement that, in our judgment, it was advisable to put into effect the provisions of the Adamson Law, whether it be valid or otherwise.

"This was acceptable to them. Thus by your own action, urged thereto by the highest reasons of national concern, you have avoided a national calamity.

"We would be delinquent in a true sense of gratitude if we failed to express our sincerest appreciation of the action you have taken. We trust that it promises a long period of hearty cooperation between the railroad management and their employees.

Cordially yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
W. B. WILSON,
DANIEL WILLARD,
SAMUEL GOMPERS."

Settlement Agreement

Document Signed by Railway and Brotherhood Representatives

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following agreement was signed today by the railway managers' committee and the brotherhood chiefs, formally settling questions over which they had been at odds:

"Settlement awarded by the committee of the council of defense; in all road service except passenger where schedules now read: '100 miles or less, nine or ten hours or less, overtime at 10 or 11 miles per hour, 'eight hours or less for a basic day and 12½ miles per hour for a speed basis' for the purpose of computing overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of a daily rate per hour. In all yards, switching and hosting service, where schedules now read '10, 11 or 12 hours or less shall constitute a day's work,' insert 'eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work at present 10 hours' pay.'

"Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"In yards now working on an eight hours basis the daily rate shall be the present 10 hours' standard rate with overtime at one-eighth of the present standard rate.

"In case the Adamson law is declared unconstitutional, eight hours or less at present 10 hours pay will constitute a day's work in hosting service.

"In passenger service the present mileage basis will be maintained. On roads now having a flat 10-hour day in passenger service, the rule will be amended to read, 'Eight within 10 hours.'

"For all classes of employees in short turn-around passenger service, where the rule now reads, 'Eight within 12 hours,' it will be amended to read 'eight within 10 hours.'

"For such territory as has no number of hours for a day's work in short turn-around passenger service, the eight within 10 hours' rule applies.

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"The general committee on individual railroads may elect to retain present overtime rules in short turnaround passenger service, or the foregoing provisions, but may not make a combination of both to produce greater compensation than is provided in either basis."

"In the event the law is held to be unconstitutional, if the foregoing settlement is inconsistent with the decision of the court, the application will be adjusted to the decision. If declared unconstitutional the above stands with all the provisions as written.

"The foregoing to govern for such roads, classes of employees and classes of service represented by the National Conference Committee of the Railways. Schedules, except as modified by the above changes, remain as at present. (Signed) "Franklin K. Lane, Daniel Willard, W. B. Wilson, Samuel Gompers."

"Accepted by W. G. Lee, L. E. Shepard, W. S. Stone, W. S. Carter."

"Accepted by the National Conference Committee of Railways, by Elisha Lee, chairman."

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REORGANIZATION PLAN OF B. & M. IS MADE PUBLIC

Concord & Montreal Road President Officially Announces the Important Details of the Proposal Recently Submitted

Official announcement of the essential details of the plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad, submitted to the board of directors last week by the Concord & Montreal Railroad, one of the leased lines, was made public in Concord, N. H., last night by President Benjamin P. Kimball of the latter road, and confirms the preliminary statement issued last week, particularly with regard to the \$30 assessment on the common stock of the Boston & Maine and the settlement in full of the claim of the Hampden Railroad.

Other features of the plan for the reorganization include the formation of a new corporation, the consolidation of all the leased lines on the basis of their present rentals, the continuation of the leases of the sub-lines, the issuance of four kinds of stock, first preferred, convertible, preferred and common, the severance of all relations between the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the payment of \$750,000 and expenses to the underwriting syndicate consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston.

Full details of the plan will be mailed to the stockholders of the Concord & Montreal Railroad tomorrow, in anticipation of the special meeting of the company, called for March 27. If the Concord & Montreal stockholders agree to the plan, as it is believed they will, necessary reorganization legislation by the New Hampshire Legislature will be at once requested.

Meetings of the other leased lines as well as the Boston & Maine will follow within the next few weeks, and as it is understood that a majority of the stockholders of all these companies have given their consent, it is expected that the plan will reach the United States District Court on motions for its approval and the discharge of the present receiver before June 1. It is reported, however, that the opponents to the plan, especially the provisions for the \$30 assessment and the liquidation of the Hampden Railroad claim, will contest its approval in the District Court and will endeavor to obtain either a modification or the carrying of the case to the Supreme Court.

The Concord & Montreal reorganization plan was drawn along lines proposed by former President Charles S. Mellen, as stated in Concord, N. H., was denied in Boston today by Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Protective Association. Mr. Crooker said that when he saw it stated that the Concord & Montreal plan was proposed by Mr. Mellen, he called the former president of the Boston & Maine by telephone and got this statement:

"I have not made any suggestions to any director of the Concord & Montreal Railroad; I have drawn up no plan for reorganization; the plan published this morning is not my plan."

The plan of the Minority Stockholders' Association, said Mr. Crooker, will be made public on Thursday, March 22. It contains no assessment provision. It was drawn after conferring with Mr. Mellen and received his approval.

In his annual report to the Legislature in January Atty.-Gen. Henry C. Attwill of Massachusetts expressed the opinion that the claim of the Hampden Railroad was illegal, and announced his intention of contesting it in the courts. Within the last three weeks the United States District Court has given Mr. Attwill permission to intervene in the receivership proceedings of the Boston & Maine, and it is expected that he will oppose the Hampden Railroad settlement when the reorganization plan appears in that court.

The Concord & Montreal reorganization plan, which will be in charge of seven reorganization managers, three from the Boston & Maine and one each from the four large leased lines, contemplates the formation of a Boston & Maine Company which will acquire the property of the Boston & Maine railroad and will also acquire, either by purchase or consolidation, the property of all the lines of railroads leased directly to the Boston & Maine.

The plan does not disturb subleases such as that of the Northern, the Connecticut & Passumpsic, the Franklin & Tilton and other numerous lines of railroad leased to the subsidiary companies. These leases will be carried out by the new corporation. The plan contemplates the issue of new stock to be sold for cash, amounting to \$12,324,000 of which 60 per cent, or \$7,394,400, is to be the first preferred stock, and 40 per cent, or \$4,929,600, is to be convertible preferred stock. It will also issue in lieu of the preferred stock of the old corporation \$3,149,300 of preferred stock, and in lieu of the common stock of the old corporation \$39,505,100 of common stock.

To take care of the present floating indebtedness, the new company will issue \$12,500,000 in 5 per cent bonds. The plan provides for a settlement of the litigation with the Hampden Railroad Corporation, and the acquisition of the properties of that railroad by the issue of \$1,660,000 par value of first preferred 5 per cent stock, and \$1,500,000 par value of preferred 5 per cent stock, and it is further provided that a new corporation shall not be compelled to pay any other sum or give any further value there-

for. All debts and obligation of the Hampden Railroad against the Boston & Maine Railroad and of the Boston & Maine Railroad against the Hampden Railroad shall be discharged.

REAL ESTATE

Properties have this day gone to record whereby Millicent L. Hardy buys the frame house and lot of land owned by Timothy J. Toohey, at 5 Graylock Road, Brighton. The estate is assessed for \$7000, of which \$700 applies on the 3696 square feet of land.

Taff & Waite report a sale for William B. Walker et al to Joseph B. Krausser, consisting of 43,560 square feet of land located at 129-131 Harvard Avenue, Allston, assessed for \$25,800 including a large double frame dwelling and frame stable. The purchaser's intention is to erect a block of stores at once along the entire front.

SOUTH END AND SOUTH BOSTON

Clement D'Andria has purchased from Waldo F. Gleason a 3½-story brick house with basement, at 9 Oswego Street, South End, standing on 900 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$5200, and \$2000 of the amount is land value.

An improved property has been sold by Johanna McManus to Anthony Latwinski and wife, situated at 39 Old Harbor Street, South Boston. It consists of a frame dwelling and 2250 square feet of land all taxed for \$300. The lot carries \$900.

Final papers have gone to record from Margaret Durick et al, to Agnes D. Teevens, in the sale of a brick dwelling at 109 N Street, together with 1260 square feet of land. The total tax value is \$3000, which includes \$600 on the lot.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Anton Kunz, owner of three frame dwelling houses and a frame stable at 170 to 174 Boston Street, Dorchester, has sold the property to Ainsley R. Atkinson. There is a land area of 11,111 square feet valued at \$4900, which amount is included in the total assessment of \$16,300. In connection with this transaction, Anton Kunz takes title to a frame dwelling house and lot of land containing 5225 square feet situated at 53 Stratton Street, conveyed by Ainsley R. Atkinson, in part payment. This estate is assessed for \$600.

Leonard W. M. Christianson and wife have placed a deed on record from Klas E. Linderman, confirming their purchase of the frame residence property at 29 Templeton Street, Dorchester. This estate carries an assessment of \$6300, and the 3751 square feet of land is valued by the assessors at \$800.

REAL ESTATE FIGURES

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending March 17, 1917.

	Transactions Mths	Amount of mths
March 12.....	66	\$2,0447
March 13.....	87	37
March 14.....	43	185,240
March 15.....	68	32
March 16.....	78	42
March 17.....	46	26
Total.....	433	\$1,576,010
Same week 1916.....	506	277
Same week 1915.....	426	232
Wk end Mar 10, 17, 358	197	61,271,688

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Center St., 606-616, Ward 22; Arthur Lewenberg, A. D. Doyle; brick stores.

Leslie St., 18-20, Ward 21; H. Swartz, S. S. Eisenberg; frame dwellings.

Weld St., 335, Ward 23; H. J. Murray; frame dwellings.

Meridian St., 152-156, Ward 2; Jackson H. Dowd; alter store.

Kingston St., 15-17, Ward 5; Moses Dierlan Est.; alter mercantile.

Leverett St., 29-31, Causeway, 2 to 10, Ward 6; Adolph Hollander; alter shop.

Court St., 22, Ward 5; Charles E. Cottin Tr.; alter hotel.

Oliver St., 50, Batterymore St., 83, Ward 5; N. E. Tel. Tel. Co.; alter offices.

Harrison Ave., 529, Ward 6; E. S. Woodbury Tr.; alter light manufacturing

Establishments.

SUBMARINE ACTS

MAY RESULT IN STATE OF WAR

(Continued from page one)

Fred Bevill, M. J. Dierlan, Third Officer W. M. Thomson, R. J. Donohue and T. J. Welsh; wireless operator, and eight other Americans, 10 Spaniards and Danes, one Swede, one Russian and one Chilean.

The City of Memphis stopped by submarine Feb. 4 off Scilly Islands. Failure to use wireless this time was due to experience of former occasion inducing belief that ship might be passed if wireless not started. Survivors will assemble at Queenstown, pending instructions from owners, Ocean Steamship Company, 335 North River, New York.

No news yet of Captain Borum, City of Memphis, ship's papers found today in biscuit tin in captain's boat, which was picked up at 11 a. m., 18th.

Boat showed signs hasty abandonment, discarded overcoats, etc., with white silk handkerchief at masthead as flag, showing boat was not abandoned until after daylight.

It is barely possible that all nine in boat were taken by German submarine, but more probably by some friendly craft having no wireless.

(Signed.) "FROST."

The entire crew of the American freighter Illinois is safe, said a third State Department cablegram this afternoon. The message from London gave the first official details as follows:

"American freighter Illinois, London to Port Arthur, sunk Saturday 8 a. m. 20 miles north of Alderney. Entire crew of 34 landed safe 2:40 a. m. 18th. All hands proceeding to Southampton."

The developments of Sunday have

stirred the Navy Department to renewed activity. It was announced that on Wednesday the department will open bids for the construction of 110-foot submarine chasers. Bids have been made by upward of 100 companies that are equipped for such work.

The department is also making a survey of all the fast motor boats of the Atlantic coast and is preparing to take over all the craft that will be of service for patrol duty. Marines will be used to man these boats, and if the men of the Navy are not sufficient in number, fishermen and other men who are familiar with the sea will be taken into a reserve force for this purpose.

The President went to the golf links early in the morning and returned in time for the conference with Secretary Lansing. It is recalled that he went through the same deliberate program as the unrestricted warfare began, some officials, inspired by the President's announced reluctance to believe that Germany would carry through her threat, have clung desperately to the hope that some slight respect for international law might still be shown.

German sea warfare may fairly be stated, however, to have surpassed even the most pessimistic forecasts here. That she actually means to send every vessel to the bottom that dares to venture within her forbidden zones, is now accepted as a fact. Neutral, passenger and Belgian relief appear to be all in the same category.

reason of Germany's flagrant assault on American shipping. Such action would be subject to the approval of Congress.

Despite the unwarned sinking of big passenger liners like the California and Laconia, the jeopardizing of Americans on nearly a score of other vessels and the sinking of three other American ships, the Housatonic, the Lyman M. Law and the Algonquin, since the unrestricted warfare began,

some officials, inspired by the President's announced reluctance to believe

that Germany would carry through her threat, have clung desperately to the hope that some slight respect for international law might still be shown.

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If it is said that the second, the depriving of all power to change the wages during the fixed period, is but ancillary to the first command, the standard of eight hours, that would not make the prohibition as to any change of wages any the less a fixing of wages. It certainly would not change the question of power unless it could be assumed that the legislative power to fix one thing, the standard of hours, could be enforced by exerting the power to do another, fix the wages, although there was no legislative authority to exert the latter power. The doing of one thing which is authorized cannot be made the source of an authority to do another thing which there is no power to do.

If to deprive employer and employee of the right to contract for wages and to provide that a particular rate of wages shall be paid for a specified time is not a fixing of wages, it is difficult to see what would be. However, there is this very broad difference between the two powers exerted. The first, the eight-hour standard, is permanently fixed. The second, the fixing of the wage standard resulting from the prohibition against paying lower wages, is expressly limited to the time specified in section two. It is, therefore, not permanent but temporary, leaving the employers and employees free as to the subject of wages to govern their relations by their own agreements after the specified time.

The State Department received the information that three United States ships had been sunk in the past few days by German submarines. They are the City of Memphis, the tank steamer Illinois and the Vigilancia. Sunday evening the following dispatches were received:

"QUEENSTOWN—American steamer City of Memphis, Cardiff to New York, sunk by submarine 4 p. m., 17th, 35 miles south of Fastnet. Fifteen survivors landed at Schull, 7 a. m., today; 34 additional survivors on Admiralty vessel, which continued search for missing. Will land Baltimore, probably today. (Signed.)

"LONDON—American steamer City of Memphis, Cardiff to New York, reported sunk. Some of crew landed. Patrol boat gone to pick up survivors. American steamer Illinois, London to Port Arthur, reported sunk. American steamer Vigilancia alleged torpedoed without warning. (Signed.)

"SKINNER."

A later dispatch from Consul Frost gave more details as follows:

"Submarine refused request to boats to land. Weather not severe, but threatening. Survivors at Schull included Allen, Carroll, second officer; McPherson, second engineer; Robert Shea, surgeon; John Walkin, Henry Campan, Gus Campan, A. D. Henton, all Americans, and five Spanish, one Portuguese, one Swede and one Russian."

The City of Memphis' last voyage to Europe was her tenth into the war zone. Exclusive of the final trip she has traveled 79,801 miles in taking abroad horses for the Italian Government, cotton and general merchandise worth more than \$6,000,000, this figure including the value of the last cargo delivered.

On her voyage into the war zone the City of Memphis each night carried a reflector above an American flag painted on either side and the ship's name appeared in six-foot letters in several places.

It remains to be seen whether the sinking of these ships will cause any change in the date for the assembling of the special session of Congress. If United States shipping continues to be subjected to attack and destruction, without warning, it is considered possible that immediate action might be called for.

The City of Memphis was a vessel of 5252 tons gross. She was built at Chester, Pa., in 1902, and her home port was Savannah, Ga. She carried a wireless.

Besides Captain Iverson there were in the crew: C. F. Peterson, first mate, American; P. Peterson, second mate, American; H. L. Wason, third mate, American; H. Swenson, boatswain, Swedish; George W. Olsenberg, chief engineer, American; J. A. Gaete, first assistant engineer, American; William Parker, second assistant engineer, American; Edward Siles, third assistant engineer, American; M. P. Beckevold, wireless operator, American; O. A. Salmons, steward, American; Carl Lundberg, cook, Swedish.

The following shipping as able seamen: Hans Lange, Danish; H. C. Hansen, Russian; Hans Johansen, Norwegian; J. Svalberg, Russian; A. Keldan, Russian; M. Rontso, Russian; R. Moosseem, American; J. Krabbe, Russian; K. Rasmussen, Danish; G. Lundberg, cook, Swedish.

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GERMAN FORCES FALL BACK ON WESTERN FRONT

(Continued from page one)

which concluded with the capture of Grevillers and Loupart Wood. The abandonment of the strong defensive position on the Bapaume ridge meant the abandonment of a possible line of resistance and indicated that retirement must continue on a still bigger scale.

According to the latest British communiqué, 60 villages have been won back in 24 hours, and the German retirement across the fields of France has proceeded at the high rate of 10 miles a day. Northwards of Bapaume the British have won back the territory stretching to the outskirts of Monchy, including the important railway junction of Achiet-le-Grand. Study of a map of this field of action would indicate that the very pronounced German salient between Arras and Bapaume, of which Monchy is the apex, cannot long be held by von Hindenburg's armies.

Peronne has fallen almost simultaneously with Bapaume, so that the Germans have relinquished two of their former so-called key positions on this part of the front. Peronne, especially, was most formidably organized for defense and if it had been necessary to fight for it heavy losses would have been inevitable.

There was unexpected heavy fighting at Bapaume, the British troops following up the enemy's retirement so quickly as to surprise the German rear guards. South of the Somme the latest British communiqué shows Chaulnes and Noyon, eight miles north and between six and seven miles northeast of Roys, respectively, have fallen.

In addition to all this, where the French line joins the British line the Germans have fallen back in the district between the rivers Acre and Oise, uncovering Roys and Noyon as well as the road connecting these two important towns. These gains have been firmly made good.

In his retirement von Hindenburg is abandoning not only long prepared positions making this area one vast fortress both above and below ground, but is also sacrificing much material. Great fires are to be seen daily opposite the British front. German newspapers are expressing much jubilation at the retreat, which is regarded as a retreat on the map, but an advance toward victory. They conjecture that the British have been thrown into hopeless confusion, and that heavy guns must now be dismounted from their elaborately chosen positions and advanced with the stores of munitions across open ground under the full blast of the German batteries.

Railway lines must be built ahead. The whole machine must be laboriously moved forward and new reconnaissances undertaken in a new country, occupying perhaps six weeks, perhaps two months.

Any onrush of British units may be too hasty, the Frankfurter Zeitung considers, and in any case will be prevented by British fear of a sudden counterstroke by von Hindenburg.

The British are expected to forego battle during this movement as they have been trained only to trench warfare and know nothing of the war of movement, especially their leaders.

As to the above forecast it may be noted that the possibility of the war ending in maneuver fighting has always been accepted as inevitable by the British military critics and much of the training behind the lines has been directly aimed at enabling the British Army to follow up with its full weight the expected German retreat.

The rapidity with which heavy guns were brought up made it impossible for Germans to hold Grevillers and other strong positions and therefore the present retirement has been at the least encouraged by British pressure. Both British and French cavalry also have been kept in large numbers and in careful training and are prominent in parrying the German retirement. Further developments are being awaited with the keenest interest.

Official War News

Communiques Show Changes in the Various War Theaters

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

Between La Bassée canal and the Scarpe River there was lively fighting. Near Loos German reconnoitering detachments brought 18 prisoners from the British lines. On both sides of Arras hostile reconnoitering detachments in strength of one battalion advanced against our positions and were for the most part repulsed by our fire. Near Recloucourt and Thilloy enemy forces which had entered our positions were defeated in a hand-to-hand fight and left a number of prisoners in our hands.

Between Arras and the River Oise (a distance of almost exactly 50 miles) the British and French, in a strip of land systematically abandoned by us, occupied our former positions and several towns, among which are Bapaume, Peronne, Roys and Noyon. Our protecting troops inflicted considerable losses on our opponents and then gave way, as had been ordered.

On the right bank of the Meuse two French companies made an attack at dawn on a trench sector captured by us on March 16, north of Chambrettes. The attack failed.

On Combreys height and near Maisy, north of St. Mihiel, storming detachments entered the French positions and returned each with 20 prisoners.

From the coast to the Oise bright weather resulted in an increase of aerial activity. In engagements in the air our opponents lost 13 airplanes, and three were brought down by our defensive fire. Lieut. Baron von Richthofen shot down his twenty-seventh

and twenty-eighth machines, and Lieutenant Baldamus his fourteenth and fifteenth adversaries. We lost three airplanes.

In a supplementary official report issued last night it is announced that in the strip of land between Arras and the Aisne, voluntarily evacuated by us, only in some places are our protecting groups in fighting touch with the hostile cavalry and infantry. Macedonian front: Strong attacks made by the French between Ochrida and Presba lakes were repulsed. A violent struggle for the mountainous district north of Monastir brought no important successes for our opponents. The dominating heights, which were attacked also during the night, are firmly in our hands.

There were no important actions yesterday on the eastern front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued from British headquarters in France reads:

We have occupied Noyon, Chaulnes and Peronne. Pressing back our opponents' rearguards we advanced several miles during the past 24 hours to depth u. to 10 miles in places on a front of approximately 45 miles from south of Chaulnes to the neighborhood of Arras.

During this period, in addition to the towns above mentioned, we gained possession of over 60 villages.

Two enemy raiding parties reached our trenches in the night northeast of the Vermandois area.

There was great activity in the air yesterday; a number of large enemy formations were engaged by our machines and dispersed. In the course of the fighting seven hostile airplanes were brought down and nine others were driven down damaged. Eight of our machines are missing.

SUNDAY.—The text of the latest British official statement was as follows:

Bapaume has been captured by our troops after stiff fighting with the German guard. The town has been systematically pillaged by our opponents. All private houses and public buildings alike have been destroyed and everything of value carried off or burned.

Our advance has proceeded rapidly during the day on both banks of the Somme. South of the river we have entered our opponents' positions on a front of about 16 miles and occupied the villages of Fresnes, Horgny, Villers-Carbonnel, Barleux, Eterpigny and La Maisonet.

North of the river, in addition to the town of Bapaume we are in possession of the village of le Transloy, Bieuvillers, Bihucourt, Achiet-le-Grand, Aincourt-le-Petit, Abainvillers, Bucquoy and Essarts. We also hold Quesney farm, 1500 yards northeast of the last named village, and have gained the western and northwestern defenses of Monchy-au-Bois.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued by the French War Office last night is as follows:

From the Aire to the Aisne a front of more than 60 kilometers, the advance of our troops continued during the course of the day. North of the Aire our cavalry this morning entered Noyon, and we immediately sent our patrols in the direction of the Somme. There were several engagements with enemy rear guard detachments, who resisted feebly. The inhabitants of Noyon acclaimed our troops.

Northeast of Lassigny we have up to the present advanced more than 20 kilometers in the direction of Ham. Further south our light cavalry detachments, moving along the valley of the Oise, occupied Noyon about 10 o'clock this morning.

Between the Oise and Soissons (Aisne region) the entire German first line, as well as the villages of Carlepont, Morsam and Nouvron Vingré, fell into our hands. We have gained a foothold on the northern plateau of Soissons and occupied Crouty. West of the Meuse our opponents violently bombarded our positions from Avocourt wood to Le Mort Homme. On the right bank a German attack directed against our trenches in the region of Chambrettes was stopped short by our barrage fire.

Two German airplanes were brought down today, one in the direction of Virginy, the other west of Brimont (Rheims region).

SUNDAY.—The text of the official statement given out at the War Office last night reads:

Along the whole front between Andely and the Oise, about 15 miles, our opponents, declining battle, abandoned under the pressure of our troops powerfully and skillfully fortified lines, which they had held for more than two years.

Today our advance movement continued rapidly. Our advance guard entered Roys, pursuing an enemy contingent which blew up crossings and streets in the interior section. About 800 of the civil population, whom the Germans did not have time to remove, greeted our soldiers with enthusiasm.

North and northeast of Lassigny, which we likewise occupied, we have reached at several points and even advanced beyond the road between Roys and Noyon. In the course of our pursuit we made prisoners, who have not yet been counted.

Quite violent artillery fighting took place in Champagne, in the region of Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse in the sector of Les Chambrettes and the Couriers Wood.

On the left bank of the Meuse we directed destructive fires effectively against the German organizations in the region of Avocourt. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Last night our air squadrons bombed enemy organizations in the region of Arnaville, and factories and blast furnaces at Wöldingen, where a great fire broke out, as well as stations and roads in the region of Ham and

St. Quentin. All of our airplanes returned undamaged.

In reprisal for the setting afire of Bapaume, one of our airplanes today bombarded the town of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday by the War Office reads:

In the direction of Sivas (western Turkey, Armenia), in the vicinity of the village of Matkut, our outpost repelled by rifle fire and the bayonet an attack made by Turkish scouts.

A Turkish column consisting of two battalions, six mountain guns and three squadrons of cavalry, retiring from Sehna (northeast Persia), in the direction of Kermanshah, under pressure of our cavalry, was met at Kanisan by Russian cavalry detachments which had been detailed to cut off its retreat. The Turks turned westward, in their confusion, to the roadless mountains.

The capture of Baneh in the Sakiz region of Persia, about 10 miles from the Turkish border, was announced in an earlier statement by the War Office, which follows:

In region of Ogrott, 15 versts west of that point, our scouting parties dislodged the Turks from their position and occupied the village of Warabi. Stores of cartridges and hand grenades were captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Monday)—After violent artillery preparation the Austrians yesterday attacked at the head of the small valley of Coalba in the Sugana, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

On the night of March 16 to 17 our opponents destroyed by heavy artillery fire defensive works of the position the Italians had captured in the San Pellegrino Valley on March 4 and occupied the upper portion of it.

British Proclamation

Bagdad People Told Allied Troops Come as Liberators

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—Major Gen. Frederick Stanley Maude, commander of the British forces who recently occupied Bagdad in Mesopotamia, has issued a proclamation to the people of the city declaring that his armies have come not as conquerors, but as liberators.

Since the days of the Halacha, says the proclamation, your city and your lands have been subject to the tyranny of strangers; your palaces have fallen into ruins and your gardens have sunk in desolation. Your forefathers and yourselves have groaned under bondage. Your sons have been carried off into wars not of your seeking; your wealth has been stripped from you by unjust men and squandered in distant places.

Since the days of Midhat the Turks have talked of reforms. Yet do not the ruins and wastes of today testify to the vanity of those promises?

The proclamation says that the British and the Bagdad merchants traded with profit and in mutual friendship for 200 years, while the Germans and Turks have deplored them for 20 years and made Bagdad the center of power from which to assail the power of Great Britain and her allies in Persia and Arabia. It adds that the British Government cannot risk that being done in Bagdad again. It announces that the Arabs have expelled the Turks and Germans and proclaimed Hussein Ben Ali King of Hejaz, Arabya.

The people of Bagdad are invited to cooperate with the British civil representatives accompanying the army in the management of affairs and to unite with their kinsmen of the northeast and southwest in realizing the aspirations of their race.

Russians Enter Van

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Russian troops have entered Van.

Turks Fall Back on Tigris

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement regarding operations on the Tigris reads: In the fighting on Wednesday on the right bank of the Tigris, already reported, the Turkish rear guard was driven from a succession of ridges to a strong position covering the railway station at Mushadie. Our troops continued to attack the position during the night and finally captured it at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, our opponents firing.

The retreat continued during Thursday and Friday afternoon and the whole enemy force, consisting of remnants of three Turkish divisions, was in full flight in the direction of Samara. On the morning of Friday our opponents were straggling over a distance of 20 miles, with their rear 25 miles north of the scene of the fighting of Wednesday.

FRENCH SUMMER TIME PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France—A report has been submitted to the Chamber on the question of the adoption of summer time. M. Malavialle, the author of the report, recommends the following measure: Every year for the period between the first Sunday in April and the last Sunday in September, the legal hour in France and Algeria shall be one hour in advance of that fixed by the law of March 9, 1916. During the war the period affected by this regulation will be subject to alteration by the issue of a decree. The Government had proposed that summer time should be adopted on Feb. 15, but the commission decided that this would be too early in the year and recommended either the night of Saturday, Feb. 24, or the night of Saturday, March 3, as the best date on which to make the alteration.

WYMAN PROPERTY CHANGES HANDS

Denounced Senator of Nebraska Asks Judgment on Actions

MELROSE CITY HALL

MELROSE, Mass.—Action will be taken by the aldermen tonight to appropriate \$23,000 for remodeling the City Hall, the Finance Committee having taken favorable action on the proposal. The auditorium, formerly used for town meeting purposes before Melrose became a city, and since then occasionally used for entertainments, will be remodeled into offices for the Board of Aldermen, Mayor, city clerk, clerk of committees, park and planning boards and other departments.

The embankment on the Main Street side of the building will be removed, placing the present rear basement rooms on the ground floor. Alterations will also be made to the rest of the building to provide larger quarters for other city departments and police quarters.

GERMAN REPORT ON SINKING OF MERCHANT SHIPS

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—The sinking by a German submarine of a small cruiser, a vessel equipped as a decoy for submarines, and 22 other craft, was announced on Wednesday by the Admiralty. The statement follows:

German submarines recently have sunk 17 steamers, two sailing ships and three steam trawlers, with aggregate tonnage of 48,150.

In addition, a submarine annihilated a small hostile cruiser with three armed funnels and special ship 27, arranged as a trap for submarines. From this ship one Lieutenant, one non-commissioned officer and four men were taken prisoner. One of them was wounded severely.

Tonnage Lost During February

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—Merchant ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 781,500 were destroyed in February as a result of war measures of the Central Powers, the Admiralty announced on Friday. The statement follows:

In February 368 merchant ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 781,500 were lost by the war measures of the Central Powers. Among them were 232 hostile ships, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 644,000, and 76 neutral ships of an aggregate gross tonnage of 137,500. Among the neutral ships 61 were sunk by submarines, which is 16.5 per cent of the total in February, as compared with 29 per cent, the average losses in the last four months.

On Sinking of Storstad

BERLIN, Germany (Monday, by wireless to Sayville)—"British news dispatches say that the Norwegian steamer Storstad, sunk by German submarine, was in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission and was provided with a safe conduct from the German Consul at Buenos Aires," says the Overseas News Agency (the official German News Bureau). "German newspapers state on competent authority that this report is absolutely improbable. The Storstad could have no safe conduct issued by a German authority at Buenos Aires, since neither the German Minister nor the German Consul there has been authorized to issue safe conducts for ships of the relief commission. Negotiations regarding this matter are pending."

"It is asserted that the Storstad was sunk within the barred zone, and therefore it matters not whether she was provided with a safe conduct and carried the signs of the relief commission. All ships, including those with such signs, are obliged to avoid the barred zone; otherwise they run the risk of being sunk. The relief commission was warned officially by the German authorities on Feb. 1 against permitting their ships to go into the barred zone. The sinking of the vessel, therefore, was the captain's fault."

M. RIBOT MAY FORM A NEW FRENCH CABINET

(Continued from page one)

1914, and succeeded M. Viviani as Prime Minister in October, 1915.

An official note, given out regarding the resignation, says:

"The Council of Ministers met tonight (Saturday) at Elysee Palace. The Premier reported on various consultations he had had with a view to completing the Cabinet so it could present itself to the Chamber. The sinking of the vessel, therefore, was the captain's fault."

"Consequently the president of the Council put into the hands of the President of the republic the resignation of the Cabinet."

RAILROAD MEN IN BOSTON ADJOURN

Upon receipt of instructions from New York to the effect that a satisfactory agreement had been reached and that the meeting should be concluded the members of the general committee of the four brotherhoods of the Boston & Maine Railroad adjourned their meeting at the Quincy House at 11:30 o'clock this morning. About 70 delegates to the general convention to convene at the Quincy House at 10 a.m. and await instructions. As soon as word was received that an agreement had been reached, the delegates left for their homes and the officers of the grand lodges who came to take charge of the meeting prepared for an early departure for New York.

MELROSE CITY HALL

MELROSE, Mass.—Action will be taken by the aldermen tonight to appropriate \$23,000 for remodeling the City Hall, the Finance Committee having taken favorable action on the proposal. The auditorium, formerly used for town meeting purposes before Melrose became a city, and since then occasionally used for entertainments, will be remodeled into offices for the Board of Aldermen, Mayor, city clerk, clerk of committees, park and planning boards and other departments.

The embankment on the Main Street side of the building will be removed, placing the present rear basement rooms on the ground floor. Alterations will also be made to the rest of the building to provide larger quarters for other city departments and

SOUTH AMERICAN
VIEWPOINTS

Some idea of what South American sentiment is with reference to the European war and the United States' relations with Germany has been sketched for readers of this newspaper within the last few days in articles from special correspondents. In view of what these articles have stated, it is interesting to note, by significant fragments from editorials and special articles, specially translated for "The Christian Science Monitor," just what some of the South American newspapers have been saying.

Here, for instance, is a rather broad generalization incidental to the peace-preparedness controversy. It is taken from a leading article in *El Comercio*, of Lima, Peru, of February 6:

"Unfortunately the partisans of military preparedness in the United States are right and Mr. Bryan is mistaken, inasmuch as the complications originated by the new German blockade have shown that it is impossible to resort altogether to the new system of peace, benevolence and concord so long as there are in existence nations imbued with the old system of violence and war that command the forces necessary to give weight to their opinions."

What the same newspaper thought on Feb. 2, with reference to the moral values in the blockade idea as exemplified by England on the one hand and Germany on the other, is pretty clearly set forth in the following:

"We who contemplate the extraordinary events that are developing today in the history of the world, from a distance, without passion, judging the facts solely from the humanitarian point of view, cannot agree that the blockade imposed by England on Germany is more cruel, more unjustified, more inhuman, than the terrible treatment undergone by the peoples subjugated by the Teuton arms; nor can we understand how responsibility for the serious injuries and disturbances felt by people all over the world are chargeable to Great Britain, whose fleets keep Germany in commercial isolation, more or less complete, instead of (being chargeable) to that which causes death and destruction to emerge unexpectedly from the depths of the sea, without distinguishing neutrals from enemies; and to the use of such a terrible weapon, without limiting the danger, as the Allies have done, to their own enemies, but extending it, heller skeller, to all humanity."

South American newspapers in general were keenly alive from the first to the possible effect of the intensified U-boat campaign. As an example, take the editorial from *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso, Chile, Feb. 9, which, after noting the fact that the von Tirpitz plan had at last become dominant in Germany, discusses the American reaction on von Tirpitzism in these words:

"We do not see how we can neglect the most urgent efforts to prevent the consummation of such a menace, nor do we see how we can refrain from at least formulating our complaint or our protest, such as our Government is about making, to those responsible for the difficulty that encompasses us. If the new German naval policy has worked injury to all neutral countries, it certainly has had particular effect on America."

The same paper, pursuing this subject in a similar vein, quotes "an important Argentine daily" as follows:

"The American problem is aggravated considerably by this new complication. In the measure that our commercial interests come to feel the effects of isolation, our unanimity in the face of this monopoly of the sea established by the belligerents is made more difficult. The United States—which indeed has committed itself to an opinion with respect to the submarine war—cannot view this development of German naval policy with indifference. We likewise, as we shall ultimately be affected by it, shall have to stimulate with our influence every undertaking which tends to liberate our interchange from the risks of maritime conflict."

So far as the South American attitude toward the United States is concerned, *El Comercio* had this to say on Feb. 3:

"There can be no doubt as to the effect which the entrance of the United States into the war would have. The States have augmented their military and naval establishment since the opening of the war in 1914, and increased their fleet of deep-sea submarines to a hundred units; and notwithstanding the difficulties of transport between the continents they could, before another winter, place half million troops on the western front, thereby causing the Allies to upset the equilibrium that has been maintained on that front for two and a half years."

This Peruvian daily expressed very strongly the hope that the likelihood of war was not so great as it seemed, and in putting forward the idea that Germany had not quite intended to bring the United States into the conflict, it said:

"Mr. Schiff has made for himself a position of great influence in the United States, enjoys an immense prestige, and is a banker of unlimited resources. He has the manner of having to do with affairs of Government although he has never held any Government position or accepted any commissions from the Government. For a long time he has been ambitious to excel in the eyes of all the world, like the multimillionaire Andrew Carnegie. Now, in a day, the opportunity has been presented to him—or to put it better, he has profited by the opportunity—to show himself before the world as a great philanthropist and teacher of humanity."

"It is an opportunity very seductive to a man in the position of Mr. Jacob Schiff, having great prestige, immense power, and uncounted wealth; and it can be taken for certain that, given the possibilities of Mr. Schiff, one would not allow to escape him such an opportunity for satisfying his ambitions, so far as possible, in a fashion which the diplomatic agents of the Allies ought to observe, with an eye attentive to the artifices of this magnate of peace; and for making his moves so deliberately as not to be recognized in anything involving imposition."

"President Wilson has delivered his address to the North American Senate; the local newspapers have informed us as to the opinion of the whole world on this pronouncement; there is reason to expect further action by the President, who does not seem likely to abandon very easily the course which he has undertaken; and across the whole thing, at a distance and in the shadow, moves the active personality of Mr. Jacob Schiff."

As a whole, the South American papers seemed to attach a good deal of importance to the idea of having the action taken by the South American countries with respect to the submarine activities, virtually uniform. This idea was developed very

clearly in an interview published by *El Mercurio* on Feb. 8, with Sr. Jorge Valdivieso Blanco, a member of the Committee of Relationships of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies.

Senor Blanco, as quoted by this newspaper, said that Chile had before it, first, the announcement of the breaking off of relations between the United States and Germany, and second, Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine war. As for the former, he thought the Government should take no ill-considered action; there was no causa belli, and it was not possible to bring these two great countries to a new agreement. In any case, he thought his Government should undertake to proceed in perfect accord with the other South American republics.

"Each one of these republics by itself weighs little in the opinion of the world," said Senor Blanco, "but all together, with their 60,000,000 inhabitants, they are a factor of importance, worthy to be taken into consideration. You must consider that South America is the great market which the countries at war will have to undertake to secure de novo."

He also said: "In all the countries of America, by what it is possible to make out of the dispatches, is noted the desire to proceed in conjunction. Only in the Argentine Republic is there said to be any desire for separate action, and the reason given is that that country is to some extent the United States of South America. Certainly it is a great Nation, and I am well pleased to recognize it as such; but to be that, I do not think it needs to be any less American. As to the German submarine notice, there is nothing else to do than to formulate a protest against this flagrant violation of international law."

The same article stated that the Government would prepare a note of protest, like the other South American countries, and with this act would "maintain the strict neutrality assumed since the outbreak of the war." Thomas C. Hall, who, by consent of the German Government, will remain in charge of the Berlin bureau maintained by the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to carry on work in the prison camps, is a former professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York City. His father was the noted Dr. John Hall, for many years pastor of the famous Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City. Professor Hall, early in the war, showed strong sympathies for Germany and her allies, and he soon left his classes and his friends in New York and proceeded to Germany. He is a native of Ireland and his father was an adherent of the Irish Presbyterian Church. Graduating from Princeton and Union Seminary, and studying in the universities of Berlin and Gottingen, Thomas C. Hall returned to the United States in 1883. His first pastorate was in Omaha, Neb. Later he served two of the leading Presbyterian churches in Chicago. In 1888 he was called to Union Seminary to teach Christian ethics, and most of his books have had this phase of religion as their theme. Professor Hall has received from the Emperor the Decorated Order of the Crown, third class.

Maitre Fernand Labori, the famous advocate, was a native of Paris, and was educated in that city subsequently spending two years in Germany and England. He was called to the bar in 1884, and won celebrity in many famous cases, notably in his defense of Zola, accused of libeling the French Executive and Army; in the Dreyfus case, and in the Humbert appeal, in 1903. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Fontainebleau, and was editor-in-chief of the *Grande Revue*.

William B. Wilson, the first Secretary of Labor to hold a seat in the official family of a President of the United States, came to that office in 1913 by invitation of President Wilson, and since that time has been an influential figure in not a few industrial and transportation controversies in which the country has been involved. Recently he has been serving on the mediating committee named by the President to compose the differences between the railroads and the trainmen. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses, and in the latter served as chairman of the Labor Committee of the House. Hence he came to the duties of the Cabinet post with more technical knowledge of the field in which he was to work than many such officials have. Besides, he had a long career as an official of miners' unions, and of the United Mine Workers. For 18 years he had been secretary and treasurer of the national union of miners. He is of Scottish stock, and is a native of Balantyre. He was brought to this country when 8 years old, and received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania. He early went into the mines as a wage earner.

The article itself dealt with activities of German-American pacifists, and among these, referring at length to Mr. Jacob Schiff, it said:

"Mr. Schiff has made for himself a position of great influence in the United States, enjoys an immense prestige, and is a banker of unlimited resources. He has the manner of having to do with affairs of Government although he has never held any Government position or accepted any commissions from the Government. For a long time he has been ambitious to excel in the eyes of all the world, like the multimillionaire Andrew Carnegie. Now, in a day, the opportunity has been presented to him—or to put it better, he has profited by the opportunity—to show himself before the world as a great philanthropist and teacher of humanity."

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Among the industries under review only the cement industry and hotel-keeping showed a loss, while the cellulose and paper industry also did so in 1914 and 1915-16. On the other hand, the textile factories included in

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Richard Henry Dana, president of the National Civil Service Reform League of the United States, who has been in Washington conferring with governmental officials as to ways and means of promoting efficiency in departmental administration, is the son of a famous father whose name he bears. The senior Dana was a lawyer and publicist, as well as the author of a classic, "Two Years Before the Mast," and the son entered the same profession and chose the same theory of duty as a citizen. Consequently he has had much to do with the organization and administration of some of the finest of Boston's charities and educational institutions; and, as a Massachusetts lawmaker, he drafted the State's civil service law, and the first Australian ballot statute enacted in the United States. Tax, ballot, municipal government, and civil service reform have commanded his attention and labored for many years. Since 1912 he has been president of the National Civil Service League, on the council of which he has served

the summary showed a net profit of \$20,661,000 to \$3,095,000 marks despite the difficulty of procuring raw material. The sugar and milling industry—18 concerns connected with the first and 17 connected with the latter were included in the review—realized their greatest profits (\$3,320,000 and 9,849,000 marks respectively) in 1914 and 1914-15, these dropping in the following year to \$1,066,000 and 5,922,000 marks, although even then they were considerably higher than during the last year of peace, when they were 10,784,000 and 3,771,000 marks respectively. The 11 boot factories under consideration increased their net profit from \$2,820,000 to \$4,163,000 and 5,051,000 marks during the three years in question. Twenty leather factories with a capital of \$7,650,000 marks were able to record net profits of \$6,331,000, \$7,175,000 and \$21,243,000 marks during the given period; that is, they almost trebled their net profits, although at the same time the amount transferred to the reserve fund increased from \$2,500,000 to \$21,056,000 marks, or ninefold.

The figures for 14 automobile factories with a capital of \$7,350,000 marks were as follows:

	Net profit to reserve
1913 and 1913-14	\$11,154,000 7,319,000
1914 and 1914-15	\$19,587,000 9,154,000
1915 and 1915-16	\$28,023,000 18,933,000

Equally large profits were also made by 16 powder factories with a capital of \$1,750,000 marks. Their net profits increased from \$10,600,000 marks in 1913, to \$45,000,000 in 1915; and their allocations to the reserve fund from \$5,700,000 to \$12,400,000 marks; that is, their net profit increased more than fourfold, and their provisions for reserve by 225 per cent. Twenty-nine munition factories with a capital of \$25,230,000 marks showed a decrease in their net profits (29,500,000 instead of \$33,300,000 marks) during the first year of war, but more than recovered this by an advance to \$46,800,000 marks in 1915 and 1915-16. The 20 electrical concerns included in the summary recorded net profits of \$77,465,000, \$8,416,000 and 103,627,000 marks during the three years in question; while those of 20 chemical works after falling from \$5,500,000 to \$7,300,000 marks during the first year of war, rose to \$9,900,000 in 1915 and 1915-16. Thirty-nine collieries with a capital of \$1,633,500,000 marks, after seeing their net profits decline from \$207,000,000 to \$194,000,000 marks during the first year of war, made good the loss by the following year, when the net profits were \$27,000,000 marks.

The Vorwärts, which noted these figures with considerable interest and commented on various points, observed that, for one thing, the statistics given must not be taken without reserve, as many firms, including the German arms and munition factories, had devised a means of not disclosing their actual profits, thus avoiding to some extent the war profits tax. In any case it considered that the figures showed that the State and the consumer had paid far too much for goods, and that the profits realized were so great that the war profits tax could hardly have been felt at all. For the rest, it was glad to note that dividends had risen much more slowly than net profits, a fact which, it considered, pointed to a sound method of business. On the other hand, the Socialist organ held that in many instances of the issuing of shares valuable preferential rights had been offered at far too low a figure with a view to enabling dividends to be kept low despite the large net profits realized. Such a watering of capital, it wrote, may avenge itself bitterly when interest has to be paid in the regular manner on the increased capital after the war.

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Members of Roxbury Neighborhood House are rehearsing for a minstrel show to be given this spring. On Thursday, at the High School of Practical Arts, the Women's Club will repeat the three Irish plays which they gave at the house last Friday night. "A Brewing of Brains," "Counsel Retained" and "The Three Wishes."

Rotating singing classes, recently organized at the South End Music School, meet Thursday afternoons, from 4 to 6.

The school is holding an exhibition of old prints representative of the harbors and cathedrals of England. The collection has been lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright.

Joseph Campbell will give an entertainment Wednesday afternoon for the children of Dorchester House.

At Cambridge Neighborhood House a group of women have formed a Thursday class in knitting and sewing for the Red Cross. The house band is rehearsing for a series of free public concerts, the first of which will be

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

One valuable result of the Constitutional Convention to be held in Massachusetts next June will be the educating of the people to think more about the State Government and to understand it better. This point was made by Frank W. Grinnell in an address before the Boston Social Union at the Elizabeth Peabody House. "The more discussion you can stir up about the convention during the next eight months," the speaker said, "the greater public service you will be doing." Among the various measures which are to be considered at the convention Mr. Grinnell said he wished to enter his emphatic protest against that calling for an elective judiciary for a term of five years, and also against the initiative and referendum. The latter he called "a government by signatures" instead of by the considered judgment of men under constitutional restraints. To adopt the initiative and referendum would be, the speaker asserted, for Massachusetts to confess that its government by representation had been a failure. These assertions provoked considerable discussion from the floor.

Robert A. Woods addressed the Forum at Elizabeth Peabody House last night on "National Prohibition."

On Friday night a Yiddish play will be given in the theater. The following week, March 25, the dramatization of "Isaiah" will be given at Tremont Temple. The C. B. Collins Club will also give a dance next Friday night for the scholarship fund.

given at the settlement March 29, and the second at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. on April 12.

Yesterday afternoon the Glee Club of Norfolk House gave its annual concert. The annual exhibition and open house activities are scheduled for Thursday evening and Saturday morning and afternoon.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFURT, Germany — The Frankfurter Zeitung has published a Berlin letter recording the impressions of the writer on his recent return to the city after an absence of some few months. During that time, he wrote, it had greatly altered. The restrictions imposed during the first year of the war had deprived its citizens of one comfort after another, but the city was not really transformed until the shops began to close at seven, the dwelling houses at nine, the theaters and picture palaces at ten, the cafes and restaurants at half past eleven, and practically the whole of the tramway service cease at twelve. Previously, he continued, many of the new economic measures were criticized, especially when the saving effected was out of all proportion to the inconvenience entailed, but now people no longer cling to old habits, and it can truly be said that the whole empire is at the service of the military authorities and that any fresh restriction, whatever its intrinsic value, serves the purpose of inciting a general tendency toward economy.

Robert A. Woods opened the discussion on "What the Settlements Can Offer in Case of War" by pointing out that the settlements could assist in assembling the necessary materials

LONDON IN THE NINETIES

THE LYCEUM

The wanderer in London, sauntering citywards along the Strand, might have seen, almost any evening during the nineties, a knot of people clustering about the end of the covered alley, which runs, like a rabbit hole, into the face of the houses, just before reaching Wellington Street. It was the Lyceum crowd already collecting at the pit door. As the tide of traffic, setting westward, began slowly to slacken, the Lyceum crowd steadily lengthened, like the evening shadows. Pressed along the curb, by the attendant policemen, it would wind its long, variegated body down the Strand to witness it. It was, indeed, in this sort of way, that the Lyceum became a London institution, and remained so for a quarter of a century. Every Londoner of those days remembers the anticipation with which he turned to his paper the morning after a new production. All London, he was quite assured, was doing the same thing, and in an hour the long queue would be forming in the hall opposite the box office, and stretching through the open doors into the street. Occasionally the great actor would himself pass through the hall on these occasions, the beheld of all beholders, on his way to his room. Here he was the recipient of innumerable requests for employment, with the result that his good nature left him invariably with a large company for whom he had no parts. This was all very well until, like a certain character in the "Pantomime Rehearsal," they wanted to act. "When they did, which was frequently, their employer met them, like Mr. Spewin, with the invariable reply that he must consult Mr. Jorkins, otherwise the author. It was on one of these occasions that the aspirant drew his attention to the fact, overlooked by the manager, that the process would be difficult, as the author was one William Shakespeare. "Eh!" replied Sir Henry, looking quizzically up, "so he is. Then we must respect his memory."

"nance." With the final curtain the excitement reached its climax. The audience could scarcely be induced to leave the theater, and bow to the dictum of Mr. Pepys—"And so to bed."

The great days of the Lyceum were, perhaps, in the eighties, even in the seventies. But there was a wonderful maturity about the nineties, which touched its high-water mark, probably, in "Becket." Irving himself had not regarded the play as very strong, and had even arranged to play "Leah," once a week, during the run. He produced it, indeed, partially out of affectionate remembrance of his long friendship with Lord Tennyson, and was proportionately delighted to see London pouring, nightly, into the Strand to witness it. It was, indeed, in this sort of way, that the Lyceum became a London institution, and remained so for a quarter of a century. Every Londoner of those days remembers the anticipation with which he turned to his paper the morning after a new production. All London, he was quite assured, was doing the same thing, and in an hour the long queue would be forming in the hall opposite the box office, and stretching through the open doors into the street. Occasionally the great actor would himself pass through the hall on these occasions, the beheld of all beholders, on his way to his room. Here he was the recipient of innumerable requests for employment, with the result that his good nature left him invariably with a large company for whom he had no parts. This was all very well until, like a certain character in the "Pantomime Rehearsal," they wanted to act. "When they did, which was frequently, their employer met them, like Mr. Spewin, with the invariable reply that he must consult Mr. Jorkins, otherwise the author. It was on one of these occasions that the aspirant drew his attention to the fact, overlooked by the manager, that the process would be difficult, as the author was one William Shakespeare. "Eh!" replied Sir Henry, looking quizzically up, "so he is. Then we must respect his memory."

OXFORD PLEA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OXFORD, England—The following memorial in favor of women's suffrage has been published over the signatures of 37 distinguished Oxford men and women, including the Bishop of Oxford, the heads of various colleges, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and others:

The speaker's conference has reported unanimously in favor of extensive changes in the law relating to the qualifications for the parliamentary vote. If these changes are carried into effect, manhood suffrage will be established as nearly as is compatible with due provision for registration and identification of the electors.

"We think that there are grave objections to so greatly enlarging the male electorate without at the same time giving some effect to the claim of women to be admitted to the parliamentary franchise, and we therefore view with great satisfaction the recommendation of a majority of the conference in favor of the principle of women's suffrage.

"It is not an unreasonable apprehension that if such extensive changes as those proposed by all the members of the speaker's conference are carried out, Parliament will be unwilling, especially amid the varied and important tasks with which it will be faced at the end of the war, to reopen the question of electoral qualifications for a considerable period.

"The great services which women have rendered to the Nation and to our allies during the present war are acknowledged on all hands. They afford evidence of a practical capacity and of a sense of public duty which has converted many who had doubted or denied the expediency of admitting women to a voice in public affairs. We believe that this voice should be heard, and will have a beneficial effect, in the settlement of the many problems which await the Nation after the war.

"We appeal to the present Government and Parliament to give effect to the principle of women's suffrage, in such form as may command the greatest measure of assent, as part of any scheme of electoral reform which may be introduced, rather than to leave the question to be raised at a later time amid the passions of party controversy."

PROHIBITION URGED DURING CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The members of the Lyceum Club and their guests recently discussed the prohibition question, and by a majority of two to one decided that total prohibition in war-time was a national necessity which patriots should demand. Dr. Saleby advocated prohibition as a means of shortening the war. The country would long continue to be concerned with the problem of getting enough food for its people, he said, yet food was destroyed for the manufacture of alcohol for drinking purposes, and children were going short of sugar, which was for them an essential food, because brewers and distillers had a first claim on it. Legitimate war purposes required great quantities of alcohol, and the nation should follow the example of the great French nation and raid the 167,000,000 gallons of proof spirit in this country. Total prohibition would free a minimum of 800,000 tons a year on their ships for carrying on a peaceful trade and increasing their food supply. Dr. Saleby declared it was not honest to demand that every available acre should be employed in the cultivation of food, and then to give up 35,000 acres, capable of supplying 46,000,000 of people with bread for a day and a half, for growing hops.

An adverse committee report had been made and accepted in the Massachusetts Legislature on the liquor traffic's bill to change the time of voting on the licensed saloon question from the city and town elections, which come at various times through the year, to the general State election. In opposing the measure, the anti-saloon leaders claimed that the main object sought was to minimize as far as possible the opportunity now enjoyed by the prohibition forces to center their campaign of education against the saloon on a few cities or towns at one time. Enactment of the bill would, of course, compel the anti-saloon speakers to "cover" the whole

NOTES ON POLITICS

The political situation brought about in Russia by the great happening of the last few days is, as it were, a final proof of what has so long been insisted upon by those acquainted with the true position in Russia, namely, the impregnable position held by the party of progress. The party of reaction might to all appearances gain the upper hand again and again; but these periods of supremacy were for the party of progress only seasons for consolidating their gains and preparing for the inevitable advance in the near future. The Duma is now at last supreme, the party of reaction so thoroughly scattered and the party of progress so thoroughly established that Russia may be said to have at last broken its bonds and to have definitely taken its place amongst the great democracies of the world.

With the resignation of Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, speculation is again rife in Massachusetts political circles as to whether or not he will be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this fall. Strongly urged as a Democratic gubernatorial candidate for several years, Mr. Peters has been disinclined to enter a contest for the nomination. The winner of last year's Democratic primary contest was defeated at the State election and now the Democratic leaders are urging the rank and file to accept without a primary contest a standard-bearer who might poll the normal Democratic vote and enough of the "Yankee" Republican vote to win the election.

One of the most interesting things about the coming Imperial Conference in London is the tendency observable in many quarters to regard it as a kind of dumping ground for political tangles of all descriptions. One honorable member in the House of Commons, recently, urged that since the conference would undoubtedly discuss the question of the "autonomy of the Slovaks," it should also discuss the question of Home Rule for Ireland. As a matter of fact, no one really knows as yet what will or will not be discussed. The Imperial Conference is an exceptional measure, taken in exceptional circumstances, and Mr. Bonar Law probably summed up the position accurately enough when he said that the subjects to be discussed "will obviously not be settled till the representatives arrive and their views can be taken into consideration."

Heads of departments in Honolulu who are Democrats have been handed copies of the following resolution, passed at a recent special meeting of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee: "Resolved, that the Democratic Territorial Committee of Hawaii desires to place itself on record strongly opposed to the practice heretofore adopted by certain Democratic appointees, both in the judiciary and in other Government offices, of retaining Republican officeholders as clerical heads of departments, as well as in some cases their entire Republican office forces. That these Republican holdovers should be superseded by Democrats of respectable, good character and possessing the necessary efficiency, so that personal merit and service to the party may receive tangible recognition, as well as providing for a sympathetic and harmonious Democratic administration by Democrats. That all heads of territorial departments of the Democratic faith, as well as judges, present and to be appointed, be furnished with copies of this resolution, to be also spread upon the minutes of this committee."

"The great services which women have rendered to the Nation and to our allies during the present war are acknowledged on all hands. They afford evidence of a practical capacity and of a sense of public duty which has converted many who had doubted or denied the expediency of admitting women to a voice in public affairs. We believe that this voice should be heard, and will have a beneficial effect, in the settlement of the many problems which await the Nation after the war.

"We appeal to the present Government and Parliament to give effect to the principle of women's suffrage, in such form as may command the greatest measure of assent, as part of any scheme of electoral reform which may be introduced, rather than to leave the question to be raised at a later time amid the passions of party controversy."

PROHIBITION URGED DURING CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The members of the Lyceum Club and their guests recently discussed the prohibition question, and by a majority of two to one decided that total prohibition in war-time was a national necessity which patriots should demand. Dr. Saleby advocated prohibition as a means of shortening the war. The country would long continue to be concerned with the problem of getting enough food for its people, he said, yet food was destroyed for the manufacture of alcohol for drinking purposes, and children were going short of sugar, which was for them an essential food, because brewers and distillers had a first claim on it. Legitimate war purposes required great quantities of alcohol, and the nation should follow the example of the great French nation and raid the 167,000,000 gallons of proof spirit in this country. Total prohibition would free a minimum of 800,000 tons a year on their ships for carrying on a peaceful trade and increasing their food supply. Dr. Saleby declared it was not honest to demand that every available acre should be employed in the cultivation of food, and then to give up 35,000 acres, capable of supplying 46,000,000 of people with bread for a day and a half, for growing hops.

An adverse committee report had been made and accepted in the Massachusetts Legislature on the liquor traffic's bill to change the time of voting on the licensed saloon question from the city and town elections, which come at various times through the year, to the general State election. In opposing the measure, the anti-saloon leaders claimed that the main object sought was to minimize as far as possible the opportunity now enjoyed by the prohibition forces to center their campaign of education against the saloon on a few cities or towns at one time. Enactment of the bill would, of course, compel the anti-saloon speakers to "cover" the whole

State in a single short period and to place their issue in competition for public attention with all the other issues of a State campaign.

GERMAN COLONIES AND AFRICA'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Speaking recently on the future of Africa and the German colonies, Sir Harry Johnston, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., the eminent traveler and authority on subjects connected with the colonies, considered the following questions: How had Germany used her African possessions, and would she merit any consideration at their hands if the Allies were to win? As regards natural science and human knowledge, Germany had, Sir Harry Johnston maintained, done far more than France, Britain or Portugal. In these directions Africa owed much to the Germans, but, on the other hand, her attempts had been to make German Africa profitable to the German Empire only and she had not considered the welfare of the natives. The other nations had made many mistakes, but they had realized not only that the possession of colonies gave power, but also that they were spheres of greater opportunities. A great change had come over the natives, and any settlement which took place by the agreement of the Allies could not be discussed without considering what the native thought. During the present war the French, British and Portuguese African colonies had stood loyally by their rulers. Portuguese native troops had been allowed to come to France and thousands of natives from British possessions had been ready and eager to go. As it was, they had done well in campaigns in Africa. A few years ago, the speaker continued, this support could not have been looked for, but the native was beginning to think and to understand. Morocco was productive and peaceful and sent a great proportion of fighting men against Germany. In considering the change which had taken place among the natives, great honor must be given to the work of the Christian missions in Africa and to the very fine men connected with them. These specifically applied to the magnificent work of the British Baptist Mission in the Cameroons. Mr. Gladstone agreed to make it a British protectorate, but the Germans got in first and only a few square miles remained to Britain.

Men going to the colonies in administrative posts ought, Sir Harry Johnston maintained, to have a more thorough knowledge of geography, of native languages and of history in its widest, noblest meaning. A man must understand the country and the native before he could govern them. They were fighting entrenched officialdom in their Government departments, and this must, in the future, give way to sound practical knowledge.

ONTARIO MOVES TO PROTECT FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—A new Provincial Act for the prevention of forest fires is before the Ontario Legislature. It provides, explained the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, for great extension and some reorganization in the present method of prevention. Fire districts are to be created, and close seasons established in New Ontario. A provincial forester is to be appointed in direct charge of the work. The areas of New Ontario are to be divided into three districts with a supervisor in charge of each one, and under him a fire chief with a staff of fire rangers. The Lands, Forests and Mines Department will take entire charge of fire prevention.

SHROVE TUESDAY, 1917
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—A little article entitled "Mardi gras" "Shrove Tuesday," appears in the Temps. It is characteristic of French humor flavored with irony and expresses as well as anything that could be written the attitude of the French people toward "war conditions." "Had you remembered that Tuesday of next week is Shrove Tuesday?" In these days of fasting to mention such a fact seems almost in the nature of irony. Yet it is so: Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1917, precedes Wednesday, 21, which is Ash Wednesday. Tuesday 20 is therefore the Mardi Gras of the year. No ministerial decree can interfere with the calendar. We shall fast doubtless, but it will be Mardi Gras for all that. But we should be guilty of ingratitude to the powers that be who apportion food, air and light to us, if we spokeunkindly of them; for they have just condescended to lessen our hardships. We once enjoyed bread and amusements. In lieu of bread we shall have dry crusts; but as for amusements we are to have them in abundance. On that happy day, which will be both "maigre" and "gras," we shall be free to enjoy all the attractions of Paris, cinemas, theaters, circuses, cafes-concerts; music halls will open their doors wide. Performances both in the afternoon and evening and again in the evening. Our masters are very generous, and if governing and foreseeing do not appear to them to be synonymous, yet they must be given credit for wishing to amuse the people whom they govern and who are at the mercy of cold and hunger." But let it be said that we shall look back on the Mardi Gras of the times of peace without regret. It is not the pleasure of such days as those that we miss. We willingly renounce the pomp and circumstance of a Mardi Gras and a "mi-carême." Even if we had been given full license to have a carnival, we should not have taken advantage of it. We have a greater sense of dignity and more reason than our masters suspect. We should like more butter and jam to put on our children's bread, and more coal to put in our stoves. That is all. We do not ask for much. We are a good sort of people, not without faults, but not deserving classical punishment of bread and water."

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BY OTHER EDITORS

New England's Way

BOSTON JOURNAL—Formal resolutions by the assembled Governors of New England, and formal thanks from the President are not enough to express the full significance of the Governors' conference of defense. The Governors did well to pass resolutions, but in their resolutions they neglected the most important fact: the fact that they are not only supporting the President in the tame and usual way—militarily; but that they are supporting him materially. The New England Governors have done more than salute the flag—they have begun a program of practical military preparedness. Led by Connecticut and Massachusetts, New England is on its way to a mobilization of resources such as the national Government has long neglected. New England is vigorously preparing to defend the country. Not merely to support the President. It is wholesome and helpful to send New England's full message to Washington and to every corner of the country. New England is preparing for war. How about Washington? How about the rest of the country?

Carrying Bundles Helps

TOLEDO BLADE—To help out housewives in the struggle with the high cost of living, the grocers of a suburb of Chicago have decided to knock off 5 cents from any lot of goods the purchaser carries home. People have been so used to the delivery system that they take it as a matter of course, like wrapping paper and twine. It does not occur to them that the thing enters into the cost of the wares they buy. But it is an important item to the grocer. It must be paid for by the consumers. The merchants would be glad to be rid of it, particularly now when their own costs of operation have risen alarmingly, and they are faced not only with the difficulty of getting materials, but also with the difficulty of soothing their customers' resentment. It strikes us that the Chicago scheme is worth transplanting in this community. Just now, purchasers are more willing than they ever have been before to listen to fundamental economics. While they're receptive, they should be taught.

Universal Training

SPOKANE CHRONICLE—President Wilson's power to arm ships, be it expressed or implied in the Constitution, will not be doubted by the Nation. Morally, if not legally, the Senate voted to grant him this power. Every representative division of the Government is with him in the action. The Nation lifts its head once more, proudly and resolutely, knowing that Uncle Sam is upholding the Stars and Stripes on the seas. The protection of American shipping, even though it does not prevent war, will show the world the temper of the United States. It will be worldwide evidence that the extreme pacifist of the filibuster breed is in disrepute in America. It will add to the self-respect of every American citizen, and make him more willing to bear his burden of national preparedness. President Wilson has the country with him. The people will follow his leadership in each successive move for the defense of American rights. His next step should be a full endorsement of compulsory universal training. The public is educated to the need of the system, it is thoroughly disgusted with the volunteer system, completely aware of the need of a great trained army as insurance of peace. The Nation now looks to the President for universal training.

United States and Colombia

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER—Does the United States owe Colombia anything for the right of way across the isthmus through what was once a Colombian province? That is the question which is exercising the minds of senators. For the proposal to make reparation to Colombia for the

WE GROTE-RANKIN CO. SEATTLE

EVEN before the arrival of the bright, sunny sewing days of spring, when one wants every hour to count, the home dressmaker will find her greatest help in



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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL ISSUES ARE IN BRISK DEMAND TODAY

Following Uncertain Price Movement in Early Trading Industrial Stocks Take a Sudden Spurt—Pond Creek Up

New York stock market prices became rather uneven before the first half hour of today's session was completed. There was a fair display of strength at first, which soon resolved itself into decided irregularity and lower quotations resulted in numerous issues. United States Rubber, Central Leather and Ohio Cities Gas were features for large gains.

International Mercantile Marine shares grew heavy, particularly the preferred. Steel common and the railroads fluctuated narrowly.

Gulf common was a weak feature in the early Boston stock market today. It opened $\frac{1}{4}$ of a point below Saturday noon's closing figure and lost an additional large fraction. The general list was mixed.

Both lists were inclined to sag late in the first half hour, although there were strong spots here and there.

After the first hour prices strengthened considerably and by midday some large net gains were recorded by active industrial issues. Lackawanna Steel, which opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at \$3, moved up more than 2 points. Crucible opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at \$6.45, and advanced more than 4 points farther. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 122%, and advanced 2 points farther. Baldwin opened unchanged at 53%, and advanced more than 2 points. United States Steel opened unchanged at 113, and advanced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. Republic Steel rose 2 points to 83.

Oil common opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ in Boston at 110, receded to 108%, and advanced above 109 before midday. There was considerable trading in Pond Creek Coal. It opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 23%, receded to 22%, and then advanced nearly 2 points. Island Creek Coal also was in demand.

United States Steel crossed 115 before the beginning of the last hour. Other steel issues were in strong demand and considerably higher prices were established in the afternoon by the Bethlehem Steel stocks, Lackawanna Steel, American Can, American Smelting, Mexican Petroleum, Republic Steel, Reading and Union Pacific. The local market continued firm.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN

1917 Increase

Second week March. \$735,200 \$200,000

Prom July 1. 28,230,000 5,624,000

GRAND TRUNK

Second week March. \$1,068,837 \$111,295

Prom July 1. 47,742,203 6,046,950

NEW ORLEANS & GREAT NORTHERN

Year ended Dec. 31. 1916 1915

Gross earnings. \$1,746,701 \$1,655,477

Net earnings. 715,759 535,511

Surplus. 287,003 9,001

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

Second week March. \$168,879 \$23,615

Prom July 1. 6,169,600 879,790

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN

1917 Increase

Second week March. \$308,000 \$51,000

Prom July 1. 11,131,457 2,436,651

BOSTON BANK REPORT

Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

Weed ended Pre week March 17. Increase

Capital. \$30,700,000

Circulation. 6,362,000 *\$12,000

Loans, disc. & invest. 46,400,000 *5,100,000

Deposits. 371,483,000 2,568,000

Due to banks. 146,349,000 2,248,000

Time deposits. 32,319,000 28,000

Exchs for Clrg Hse 15,407,000 15,100,000

Cruc Steel. 6,654 715,000

CrucSteelpf. 110 110 111

Cuban CSug. 43% 43% 42%

Denver pf. 31% 34 31% 33%

Det Uni Ry. 117% 117% 117% 117%

Dome Min. 18% 18% 18% 18%

Driggs Sea. 61 61 61 61

DSS & A pf. 10 10 10 10

Erie. 26% 28% 26 28%

Erie1stpf. 39% 42% 39% 42%

Erie 2d pf. 32% 33% 32 32

F & M S. 18 18 18 18

Gen Motors N. 121% 122% 120% 121% 123%

G-Motors pf N. 90% 90% 90% 90%

Granby Min. 88% 88% 88% 88%

Gr NorOr. 35% 36% 35% 35%

Gtr Nor pf. 113% 114% 112% 114%

Gulf Can. 43 45 43 45

Gulf States. 128% 132 128 132

Hartman Corp. 70 70 70 70

Harp of NJ. 116 116 116 116

Hill Central. 102 104% 102 104%

Inspiration. 61% 62% 61% 61%

Int Con Cor. 13 13 13 13

Int Ck pf. 65 65 65 65

Int Ag Corp. 18% 19 18% 18%

Int Mer Mar. 30 30 28% 29%

Int Mer Mar pf. 87 88% 85% 87%

In Nickel Ct. 42% 33% 42% 42%

In Paper. 4% 45% 44 44

In Paper pf ct102 102 102 102

Kan City So. 22% 23% 22 23%

Kan Co Sp pf. 55% 55% 55% 55%

KelleyTires. 61 61 60% 61%

Kenne Cop. 46% 46% 45% 45%

Lack Steel. 83 86 83 84%

LeeR & T Ct. 23 23 23 23

Lehigh Val. 69 70% 68% 70%

Long Island. 40% 40% 40% 40%

Max Motor. 56% 56% 55% 56%

Maxwellpf. 71% 71% 71% 71%

Mex Pet pf. 92 92 92 92

Miami. 41% 41 41 41

M & S L New. 23% 24 23% 24

Mo K & T. 7% 8% 7% 8%

Mo Pac Ct. 112% 112% 112% 112%

Mo Pac w. 29% 31 29% 30%

Mo Pac wif. 53% 53% 53% 53%

N C & St L. 136 135 136 136

Nat Biscuit. 118 118 118 118

Nat Enamel. 34 34% 33% 34% 34%

Nat Lead. 56% 57% 56% 57%

Nevada Co. 24% 24% 24% 24%

N Y N H & H. 43% 47% 43% 45%

N & W. 129% 132% 129 130%

North Am. 69% 69% 69% 69%

North Pac. 103% 103% 103% 104%

O Cities Gas. 114% 114% 112% 112%

Ohio Fuel. 51% 51% 51% 51%

O & W. 24 25% 24 24%

OwensBtM. 101% 101% 101% 101%

*Decrease.

ISLE ROYALE REPORT

The annual report of the Isle Royale Copper Company for the past year shows net income of \$1,232,027 or approximately \$8.60 a share compared with \$24,709, or \$1.43 a share in 1915.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; diminishing western winds.

For Southern New England: Fair; continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair, slightly warmer.

For Northern New England: Fair; continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair, slightly warmer in interior Maine.

North Atlantic States for Week: Clearing and colder with temperature below average until Thursday or Friday when weather will become unsettled and warmer; probably with rain.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

S. m. 19° 10 a. m. 21°

12 noon 21°

IN OTHER CITIES

S. a. m. 14° New Orleans. 45

Buffalo. 10° New York. 22

Chicago. 26° Philadelphia. 26

Cincinnati. 28° Pittsburgh. 15

Denver. 22° Portland, Me. 14

Des Moines. 22° San Antonio. 24

Jacksonville. 46° San Francisco. 34

Kansas City. 40° St. Louis. 38

Montgomery. 22° Washington. 26

Albany. 14° New Orleans. 45

Buffalo. 10° New York. 22

Chicago. 26° Philadelphia. 26

Cincinnati. 28° Pittsburgh. 15

Des Moines. 22° Portland, Me. 14

Denver. 22° San Antonio. 24

Jacksonville. 46° San Francisco. 34

Kansas City. 40° St. Louis. 38

Montgomery. 22° Washington. 26

Almanac for Today

sun rises. 5:55 High water.

sun sets. 7:25 a. m. 8:30 p. m.

length of day. 12:36 Moon rises. 3:38 a. m.

length of night. 11:24 Moon sets. 12:38 a. m.

light vehicle lamps at 4:35 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Last Open High Low Sale

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE

Resistance to Effects of Unfavorable News Chief Feature of the Trading—Marine Issues Show Substantial Net Advances

In face of war and railroad strike threats and the upheaval in Russia, the New York and Boston stock markets last week displayed inherent strength. There was a noticeable lack of selling pressure and slight bursts of activity were usually accompanied by advancing prices.

The rails closed the week at net gains, assisted by favorable court decision in the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific suit and also reflecting belief that threatened railroad strike would collapse.

Industrial issues were slightly easier, although substantial recoveries were shown from the low prices. Strong features were some of the motors, Bethlehem Steel and the shipping issues. Marine preferred was active, recording a net advance of nearly 11 points on its initial declaration. The tables below give the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended March 17:

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Inc
Alaska Gold	\$14	75	8%	3%
Am Beet Sugar	934	90%	92	*1%
Am Can	474	44%	46%	1%
Am Car & Fdry	61	55%	60	1%
Am Bldg & L prf	69	65%	69	1%
Am Lined	214	20	20%	1%
Am Loco	72%	70	71%	1%
Am Smelting	1074	108%	106%	1%
Am Sugar	113%	111	111%	1%
Am Woolen	513	49%	50	1%
Am Writ P pref	53	49	51%	1%
Am Zinc	38	36	36	1%
Anaconda	864	84%	84	1%
Amzn Co	1024	101%	102%	1%
At G & W I	1104	108	110	1%
Baldwin	534	52	53%	1%
Beth Steel	142	131	132	2
do "P"	1234	112%	121%	4%
Cen Leather	94%	88%	92	*1%
C. M. & S P	82%	80%	82%	1%
Chile	27%	24%	25%	1%
Com P	75%	75%	75%	1%
Corn Prod	24%	22%	24%	1%
Crucible	68	64%	66%	1%
Cuba Cane	43%	41%	43%	1%
Erie	274	26	26%	1%
General Electric	1634	165%	165%	1%
Goodrich	58%	56%	58%	1%
Globe Brothers	114%	112%	114%	1%
Gt Nor. Corp.	38	33%	35%	1%
Gulf St Steel	130	122	123	1%
Inspiration	624	58%	61%	1%
Int Nickel	48%	41%	42%	1%
Int Paper	45%	40%	44%	1%
Kennecott	47	44%	46%	1%
Lacle Steel	87	81%	85%	1%
Light	28%	28%	28%	1%
I M M	29%	26%	29%	1%
do pf	874	73	87	10%
Max Pet	574	54%	56%	1%
Max Pet	90	86%	88%	1%
Miami	42%	40%	41%	1%
Nat B & S	35%	33%	34%	1%
New Can	25%	25%	25%	1%
Ni Carb	94	91%	95	1%
Nor Pac	108%	102%	103%	1%
Ohio Cities Gas	118	106	113	1%
Pennsyvania	54%	53%	53%	1%
Pitts Coal of Pa	49%	45	47%	1%
Pra Stl Car	81	77	78%	2%
Ray Consol	20%	23%	29	1%
Reading	97%	93%	95%	1%
Rip I & Steel	82%	72%	80%	1%
Sloss-Sheff	67	63%	68%	1%
So Railro	36%	34%	34%	1%
Studebaker	104%	100%	103	1%
Texas Co	230	224	228%	1%
Union Pacific	1374	134%	137%	1%
U S Rubber	62	58%	61%	1%
U S Steel	1134	109%	112%	1%
Utah Copper	115	109%	114%	1%
Westinghouse	52%	50%	52	1%
Willys-Over	36	34	34	*1%
Total resources	3942,226	3911,032		
LIABILITIES				
Capital	\$56,054	556,028		
Government deposits	18,594	12,401		
Due to members	12,004	10,804		
Collected items	121,550	102,824		
Def res notes, net	15,444	18,172		
All other liabilities	480	504		
Total liabilities	924,226	911,032		

BOSTON STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Inc
Alaska Gold	\$14	75	8%	3%
Am T & T	1274	126%	127%	*1%
Am Wool pfd.	100	97%	97%	-1%
Am Zinc	38	36	36	1%
Am Zn & Cu	14%	13%	15%	*1%
Att G & W I	102	105%	111	1%
Boston & Maine	45	41%	44%	1%
Cal & Ariz	33%	31%	33%	1%
Copper Range	65%	63%	63%	*1%
Davis Daily	6%	5%	6%	1%
East Butte	15	14%	14%	*1%
Mass Gas	94%	89%	94%	3%
New River pfd.	90	87%	89%	1%
North Butte	23	21%	21%	*1%
Northumbrian	67%	63%	64%	*1%
Pend Creek	34%	20%	23%	1%
Punta Abe Sug	59%	57%	59%	*1%
Tamarack	59%	57%	59%	*1%
Torrington	67	65	62	1%
United Frt	144	144	144	1%
U S Shoe Mach	55%	54%	55%	1%
U S Smelt	64	62	63	1%
U S Smet pfd	51%	50%	51	1%
Utah Cons	19	17	17	*1%
Utah Metal	6%	5%	5%	*1%
Total resources	3942,226	3911,032		
LIABILITIES				
Capital	\$56,054	556,028		
Government deposits	18,594	12,401		
Due to members	12,004	10,804		
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Total liabilities	924,226	911,032		

BETTER TRAFFIC CONDITIONS ON WESTERN ROADS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Loading reports of western railroads for the past week reflect a moderate improvement in the traffic situation and some of the roads are showing gains over a year ago in the volume of business handled, even though at that time general tonnage was heavy. The movement of grain was lighter than usual, the supply of cars having a great deal to do with shipments of this commodity. Reports were to the effect that the situation in this respect is beginning to ease up materially.

There was little change in the western iron and steel trade from a general viewpoint, conditions being as active as ever, although shipments of products were curtailed considerably on account of the car shortage. New business has been coming in at advanced prices in a satisfactory manner.

In the dry goods trade as well as in kindred lines business, both wholesale and retail, has been of a satisfactory volume.

Rates for money all over the country are about the same, ranging from 4 to 4½ per cent, but brokers' supplies of commercial paper are low, indicating a small demand for funds.

ITALY MAY PLACE A LOAN IN THE UNITED STATES

ROME, Italy.—Italian Minister of the Treasury, replying to interpellations in Chamber of Deputies declares that excessive exchange rates are chiefly due to abnormal American imports that practically amounted to \$1,000,000 for last 12 months, a good portion of which is represented by very high cost of transatlantic freight.

One remedy, he states, would be placing of a loan in the United States, which the minister hopes may be now facilitated by recent favorable view taken by the Federal Reserve Board in regard to American investments in foreign loans.

Other remedies are now being instituted by the Government, namely, an increase in Italian exports, and limitations of general imports, especially luxuries, which will be prohibited altogether.

CONDITION OF RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statement of the combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal reserve banks of the United States at close of business Friday (three figures omitted):

RESOURCES

	March 17, 1916	1915
Gold in vault	\$355,218	330,184
Gold settlement fund	201,661	205,621
Gold redemption fund	2,339	2,255
Total gold reserve	559,818	538,070
Legal tender notes, etc.	16,176	19,133
Total reserve	575,994	557,183
Liabilities		
Prof stock	14,808,000	14,988,000
Com stock	14,882,000	14,882,000
Acceptances bought	97,602	108,221
Fund debt	65,590,000	31,099,000
Notes and accts pay	49,133,260	51,884,288
Bond int	1,287,343	1,204,026
Res for deprec, etc.	15,797,714	14,738,026
Cont and mis	2,886,560	1,032,146
Accr prop res	60,890,000	24,720,000
Surplus	2,270,737,257	145,7,9,850
Total	220,737,257	145,7,9,850
Depreciated value		

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's; Essex—John O'Connor; Essex—W. Weinsteim; U. S. Cincinnati—V. "Branby" of Mammoth Shoe Co.; Fall River—T. C. Elliott of Elliott Kendall Shoe Co.; Adams—Las Vegas, N. M.—C. Ilfeld; Essex—A. H. Weil of Wm. Bergin Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynnberg—Va.—V. Va. of V. Va. S. Cosby of E. A. Waxbaum & Bro.; Lenox—New Berne, N. C.—H. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Copley Plaza—New York—Max Cohen; U. S. Philadelphia—A. G. Kuenzel; U. S. Philadelphia—H. Weil; J. B. H. of Wm. Weil & J. B. Wright; Wright & Watkins, 135 Lincoln St.—Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour—San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—G. Gonzales; U. S. Savannah—M. L. Weil and J. Berg of E. A. Weil & Co.; Essex—F. G. Lov

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHICAGO LOOKS LIKE WINNER OF BIG NINE MEET

With Capt. D. J. Fischer and Bing Diamond as the Stars, Maroons Have Remarkably Strong Track Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Due to the differences in indoor training facilities, predictions as to outcome of the Western Conference indoor track championships, to be held this year at Patten Gymnasium, Evanston, Saturday, are always difficult. Most of the "Big Nine" institutions have board tracks, while Illinois and Wisconsin are favored with indoor cinder stretches, the former college having the largest in the country.

Nevertheless, despite the upsets that occur annually, it is fairly safe to say that the University of Chicago, with one of the best track teams in its history, headed by two such stars as Bing Diamond, quarter-mile of national fame, and Capt. D. J. Fischer, all-round field event man, will carry off the major honors. The Maroon team is practically the same as that which represented the college last year, with the addition of several sophomores who have already made their marks. Besides Coach A. A. Stagg, Chicago has secured the services of Thomas Eck, noted long-distance runner and bicycle trainer, to take charge of the distance men.

Illinois and Wisconsin, both of whose well-balanced teams have been riddled by the graduation of consistent point winners, should put up a fight for second place. Minnesota started the season auspiciously with a full quota of men, but eligibility has temporarily handicapped the northerners, only half dozen good men remaining around whom to rebuild a team. Northwestern University has only a few stars, while Purdue has the edge on Ohio State, Indiana, and Iowa, the last three colleges usually being out of the indoor race for honors, being handicapped by a lack of indoor facilities.

C. B. Smith '17, captain of the University of Wisconsin team, is the favorite in the 60-yard dash. Smith won the 100 and 220 in the outdoor meet and recently walked away from a strong field in the Illinois relay, carnival 75-yard event. Barker, one of Northwestern's fastest men, should have a tussle with Huring, a newcomer from Indiana, who placed second in the Illinois relay dash, and with T. B. Casey '17 of Wisconsin, who pressed Huring for a close third in the same event. Roth of Purdue placed first in the Chicago-Purdue indoor dual meet, and is likely to cut in on the points.

The quarter-mile brings out the famous Bing Diamond of Chicago, winner of the outdoor and indoor quarters for the past two years and conqueror of J. E. Meredith. Diamond is running better than ever and should duplicate his past performances. Smith of Wisconsin, with an indoor quarter-mile record of 51 2-5s, made as anchor man in the relay team in the Notre Dame-Wisconsin meet, if he enters, is the logical man to press Diamond closely. If Smith runs, this meeting should settle the mooted question of the ability of these two stars. H. R. Pendavis of Illinois placed last year and should place again on the basis of his running thus far this season. H. W. Field '17 of Wisconsin and E. P. Williams of Northwestern are possibilities.

H. R. Clark of Chicago, second in the half-mile in the 1916 indoor meet, Spink of Illinois, who recently set a new conference indoor record of 1m. 59 4-5s, in the Illinois-Notre Dame dual meet; Van Aken of Purdue, third in the outdoor conference; Hauser of Minnesota, fourth in the outdoor conference, and Smart, Northwestern, a sophomore with a wonderful high school record, and winner of the half-mile in the Illinois relay carnival, should furnish a hard fight for first place in the 880-yard run.

The mile is readily conceded to G. I. Tenney '19 of the University of Chicago. Tenney won the cross-country race last fall, made the coaches take notice when he ran the mile in 4m. 28s. in the Purdue-Chicago dual meet a few weeks ago, and surprised close followers of the running game when he ran the distance in 4m. 20s. in the Second Regiment meet, pressing J. I. Ray, the famous national miler, for first place. Otis, Tenney's teammate, is running in good form, while F. F. Campbell of Purdue, winner of fourth place in the 1916 outdoor conference; Todd of Ohio State, H. S. Gantz of Illinois, A. A. Schardt of Wisconsin, and Wallace of Minnesota should compete closely for the remaining places.

The two-mile presents a dearth of stars. A. H. Mason of Illinois and F. O. Watson of Minnesota, who have won first and second in recording-settling races for the last three years, have graduated; L. D. Atkins, the wonderful little two-miler from Purdue, has not run this season, leaving the event open to newcomers. D. R. Powers of Chicago has made the fastest time this season with a mark of 9m. 51 3-5s.; D. Golden '18 of Wisconsin won the Wisconsin-Notre Dame two-mile run in 3m. 58 4-5s., while Snyder of Chicago's cross-country team, Little of Purdue, Todd of Ohio State, B. de Swart of Northwestern, and E. Ballinger of Minnesota have also shown good form. Any of these men may win the event, with an unknown breaking in. The high jump should be very close with three each stars as Fischer of

Chicago, F. F. Webster of Illinois and Les Nelson '17, all good for one or two inches better than six feet. G. Schumaker of Purdue has also jumped near the six-foot mark, as has Murray of Minnesota.

Chicago seems to have a monopoly on first place in the pole vault with Captain Fischer and Graham. Graham holds the world's interscholastic pole vault record and tied with his teammate at 12ft. in the Illinois relay carnival. W. O. Endres '17 and G. Hill '19, both of Wisconsin, and Kirkpatrick of Northwestern have made fairly good marks and should place.

If he competes, A. M. Mucks '17 of Wisconsin, will easily win the shot-put. Higgins of Chicago and Crowe and Jordan, both of Purdue, are the only other putters of known quality.

The hurdles should furnish another fine event. W. B. Ames of Illinois, winner of the Illinois carnival hurdle event, will have a close race for first place with M. Burke '17 of Wisconsin, Schlemburg, Purdue, winner of third place in the relay carnival, and H. Heintzel '17, Wisconsin; J. G. Guerin, Chicago, and Lindsey and G. Pope of Indiana.

Despite the graduation of many of the old stars, the meet should be an exciting one and fans are expecting records to fall. The meet will also be taken as a forecast of the relative strength of the Chicago and Wisconsin teams in the race for the Spalding trophy. The Badgers have two legs with one to go on the prize and are making every effort in the final attempt to bring the coveted cup to Wisconsin.

DATES ARE GIVEN OUT FOR STATE CRICKET LEAGUE

Delegates from the various clubs in the Massachusetts State Cricket League met at the organization's headquarters by the graduation of consistent point winners, should put up a fight for second place. Minnesota started the season auspiciously with a full quota of men, but eligibility has temporarily handicapped the northerners, only half dozen good men remaining around whom to rebuild a team. Northwestern University has only a few stars, while Purdue has the edge on Ohio State, Indiana, and Iowa, the last three colleges usually being out of the indoor race for honors, being handicapped by a lack of indoor facilities.

M. Q. George was elected captain of the Princeton varsity swimming team for the remainder of the season succeeding C. H. Burchenal.

FOUR LETTERS ARE NOW HELD BY JAMES DE HART

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The University of Pittsburgh's basketball team has closed its season of 1917, and, while the past season was a successful one it did not come up to the record made by the teams the two preceding years. The record for this winter shows a total of 13 wins out of 18 games played and in the case of two of the defeats later victories over the same aggregations evened matters.

For the first time in all the 137 years of history of the local institution an athlete has been awarded his fourth letter in as many sports. James De Hart, who this season made his first appearance in intercollegiate basketball competition, is the athlete to first achieve this honor. Many have been awarded letters in two branches, a number in three, but up to now no one had ever been able to accomplish the feat of winning four. It is a record that has been tried for by numerous athletes for years, but it was left to the versatile De Hart finally to accomplish the seemingly impossible task.

Next Wednesday night the Varsity Letter Club of the university will have a big get-together meeting at the gymnasium. At the present time there are over 600 wearers of the "P" scattered over all parts of the globe. Many of them won the right to this honor back in the days when football was still a comparatively new game and basketball unheard of. Coach G. S. Warner, Cornell '93, will be on hand to give short talk and incidentally confer with the Pittsburgh athletic authorities over the plans for next year's elevens.

STATE HIGH SCHOOLS MEET

The Massachusetts High School A. A., composed of 100 high schools, held its annual meeting Saturday at the Hotel Bellevue in this city. The most important matter discussed was the holding of indoor and outdoor track and field carnivals. The indoor meet will probably be held in March and the outdoor meet in June. At the indoor carnival no relay races will be held, but a special relay carnival will be held about two weeks before the regular March meeting.

GREGG'S CONTRACT RECEIVED

Secretary John Lane of the Boston American League Baseball Club announced that the signed contract of Pitcher Vean Gregg arrived at headquarters this morning from Alberta, Can. He said that Gregg wrote that he had been unable to leave his farm as he could not find a man to run it during his absence. Mr. Lane wired President Fraze regarding Gregg's not leaving for the training camp and Mr. Fraze will handle the situation from Hot Springs.

UNITED STATES A. A. IN DOOR CHAMPIONS FOR 1917

60-Yard Dash—J. G. Loonis, Chicago Athletic Association	16%
70-Yard High Hurdles—E. J. Thomson, Dartmouth College	19%
300-Yard Dash—A. B. Kelly, Holy Cross College	31%
600-Yard Dash—E. W. Eby, Chicago Athletic Association	14%
1000-Yard Run—F. C. Everett, Yale University	14%
Two-Mile Run—J. W. Ryerson, Boston Athletic Association	10m. 56s.
Five-Mile Run—Haywood Holden, New York Athletic Club	25m. 35s.
Two-Mile Walk—Richard Remer, New York Athletic Club	13m. 59 1/2s.
Medley Relay Race—Chicago Athletic Association	7m. 49 1/2s.
Running High Jump—J. G. Loonis, Chicago Athletic Association	6ft. 2in.
Standing High Jump—W. H. Taylor, Irish-American Athletic Club	5ft. 2in.
Standing Broad Jump—J. C. Hoskins, Chicago Athletic Association	10ft. 7 1/2in.
16-Foot Shot—P. J. McDonald, Irish-American Athletic Club	24ft. 7 1/2in.

*New world's record. **New world's record. ***New A. A. U. indoor record.

TWO NEW TEAMS EXPECT TO ENTER COLLEGE SHOOT

Pennsylvania State and Williams Will Probably Take Part in Next Tournament

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is expected that Pennsylvania State and Williams College will enter teams in the inter-collegiate trap-shooting tournament which is to be held some time this spring. They have never before entered this competition. Other colleges which are expected to have representatives as usual are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell and Dartmouth.

If he competes, A. M. Mucks '17 of Wisconsin, will easily win the shot-put. Higgins of Chicago and Crowe and Jordan, both of Purdue, are the only other putters of known quality.

The hurdles should furnish another fine event. W. B. Ames of Illinois, winner of the Illinois carnival hurdle event, will have a close race for first place with M. Burke '17 of Wisconsin, Schlemburg, Purdue, winner of third place in the relay carnival, and H. Heintzel '17, Wisconsin; J. G. Guerin, Chicago, and Lindsey and G. Pope of Indiana.

Despite the graduation of many of the old stars, the meet should be an exciting one and fans are expecting records to fall. The meet will also be taken as a forecast of the relative strength of the Chicago and Wisconsin teams in the race for the Spalding trophy. The Badgers have two legs with one to go on the prize and are making every effort in the final attempt to bring the coveted cup to Wisconsin.

Trap shooting at the colleges has, in recent years, been established on a firm basis as a sport for inter-collegiate, interclass and championship competitions. Shoots between college teams are usually at 50 targets, except in the annual intercollegiates, when 100 are used. A five-man team is used always, and at most of the universities the three-year limit for competitions is in force, as it is in other sports. Cornell, Dartmouth and Yale now award insignia, and the Els add the class numerals to the gunners if they are victorious.

At the intercollegiate tourney at New Haven last fall, Yale captured first honors with the high score, and Captain Caesar of Princeton was the high individual gunner with a score of 90 out of 100. Of the 26 intercollegiate shoots which have been held, Yale has won 14 and Princeton and Harvard have each won half a dozen first places. Princeton holds the intercollegiate record with the high score of 451 out of 500, made at New Haven, May 3, 1916.

Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton and Yale were the first colleges to organize clubs, and the movement quickly followed at Cornell, Columbia, Penn State, Pennsylvania and Williams. The sport among college men has had a remarkable growth and the intercollegiate association is now a permanent organization. The president and secretary are graduates, elected for three-year terms, and the other officers are undergraduates, elected from the constituent and member teams.

J. R. Hyde of New York won the Florida State golf championship title by defeating H. C. Clark of Myopia 3 and 2 in the 36-hole final.

The Amherst varsity swimming team defeated Williams at Amherst, 32 points to 21. The intercollegiate record of 1m. 44 2-5s. by Princeton was broken by two-fifths of a second.

W. A. Tilt was awarded second place in the United States amateur pocket billiard championship tournament of 1917 at E. F. Raynor, with whom he was tied for that position, failed to appear for the playoff.

Harold Biesemeyer of California was elected captain of the Annapolis Academy wrestling team for next winter and A. M. Bledsoe of Texas was named captain of the gymnastic team. H. G. Eberhard of Wisconsin will manage both teams.

The executive committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen dismissed the charges of professionalism brought against T. J. Rooney, senior singles sculling champion of the United States. The next national championship regatta was awarded to Lynn, Mass., to be held July 27 and 28.

The Cornell varsity track team defeated the University of Michigan in a dual meet at Ann Arbor, 50% to 26%. O'Brien of Michigan equaled his dual meet record for the 50-yard dash of 5 3-5s. Clemenshaw of Cornell made a new record for the 80-yard high hurdles of 8s. Boynton of Cornell equalized the record of 4m. 19 2-5s. for the one-mile run.

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Miss Wagner is Women's Indoor Tennis Victor

Captures Singles Honors and With Miss Taylor Takes the Doubles Championship

INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS (Women's Singles)

(Women's Doubles)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Marie Wagner of New York is again the holder of the United States women's indoor singles lawn tennis championship title as well as a sharer of the doubles title following her victory over Miss Elena Goss in the final round of the singles on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory Saturday, 6-3, 6-1, and, paired with Miss Margaret Taylor, her victory in the doubles final over Mrs. John Anderson and Miss Howe, 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Wagner had a rather easy time winning the singles as Miss Goss did not come up to her best playing. A greater experience in championship play undoubtedly helped Miss Wagner much. Both played splendid tennis at times and a little more experience should make Miss Goss one of the best women players in the United States. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET

SECOND SET

MISS WAGNER AND MISS TAYLOR

SHREVEPORT, La.—Cincinnati won its fourth straight game from the local Texas leaguers here yesterday, 3 to 1. Fred Toney pitched eight innings and was in good form, allowing only four singles and not passing a batter.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Two more players arrived in the Pittsburgh National camp yesterday. Catcher Fischer, whose contract with the club has just been adjusted, and Shaw, a young catcher secured from the New York Americans.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—Efforts of the Second Texas Infantry to defeat the St. Louis Americans with a local battery here yesterday failed by 6 to 2 score. The second St. Louis team also won at Denison from the local team, 11 to 0.

MIAMI, Fla.—Hard practice will be on the schedule for the Boston Nationals at the training camp here today, following the rest allowed by the players from practice yesterday. No baseball work at all was ordered by Manager G. T. Stallings.

HOTEL SPRINGS, Ark.—The Brooklyn Nationals defeated the Boston Red Sox in the first game of their practice series here yesterday by the score of 7 to 2. Carl Mays, who pitched for the Boston club, was very unsteady, while the winners showed their full strength. In all of the events the competition will be keen.

Those who have followed the work of the schoolboys all season seem to think the High School of Commerce will win the meet. Commerce has defeated all of the other Boston high school teams this season with a regularity that has caused no little comment, and with the full strength of the school entered, victory should rest with the team. All through the season English High School has been keeping pretty close to Commerce, but the dual meet between the two teams was so much in favor of Commerce that from the present outlook Commerce should win by a good margin.

For second place honors there should be a competition well worth watching. English High School looks up strongly for these honors, but Boston Latin School and Dorchester High School show almost equal strength and practically as good a record for work done. Judging from the season's work, it might be safe to say that Boston Latin has a slight advantage over Dorchester, and that the real struggle for second place honors is most likely to be between English and Latin.

The dash events, which will be run off the first day of the meet, have a very heavy entry. For the senior dash there are 84 entered, 85 have entered the intermediate dash, while the junior division has drawn 71 athletes.

For the junior 100-yard event 87 have entered, and the same number have entered the intermediate 220-yard event. For the senior 300-yard distance there are 48 entries, while for the intermediate 600-yard run, there are 300 names.

The senior 600-yard run has the same number of entries as the senior 300-yard event, while 33 seniors have entered the 1000-yard event. The 800 and 1000-yard runs in the senior division should offer some excellent competition. These two distances bring out the best that is in the schoolboy athletes, and with the big field

PROSPERITY IN MAINE AIDED BY PROHIBITION

Former Governor Foss of Massachusetts Speaker at Neal Dow Celebration

PORLTAND, Me.—Former Governor Foss of Massachusetts spoke Sunday afternoon to a large audience at the Neal Dow celebration here. His address was on "The Economic Aspects of Prohibition." He said in part:

"Neal Dow was a famous English essayist called a moral inventor. He was the pioneer of a world movement, a prophet with the vision of an emancipated society. He left Maine a regenerated community."

In 1850 there was not a savings bank in the State. At present there are 397,401 depositors in savings banks, trust companies and building and loan associations. That is one in every two of the population. That prohibition has had much to do with this is indicated by the colossal increase in savings in Russia since the adoption of prohibition, and in such facts that in Denver there were 20,000 new bank accounts taken out in the first year of prohibition.

In the percentage of farm homes owned, Maine leads the Union with 94.7 per cent. The percentage of all homes owned without encumbrance in Maine is double that of New England and three times that of Massachusetts. The percentage of insane to the 100,000 at the last census was for Maine 169.5 and for Massachusetts 344.6. The sentenced persons confined in penal institutions was per 100,000 for Maine 93.3 (the lowest in New England); for Massachusetts 193—more than double.

"Maine buys commercial fertilizers to the amount of over \$4,000,000 yearly; the other five states of New England spend only \$5,000,000 the same way.

"As a Massachusetts man I want to express my mortification at what Maine has suffered from Massachusetts. The attempts to break down and nullify Maine laws have been systematically engineered from Massachusetts: the drink for illegal sale has come chiefly from Boston. Boston wholesale houses have bribed Maine sheriffs and corrupted the politics of Maine cities. The Boston papers for many years vilified and misrepresented the Maine law.

Maine has played the border ruffian to Maine as Missouri did to Kansas in the anti-slavery days.

"But it cannot do so any more. The strong arm of the nation has been raised for the protection of the prohibition states. And this leads me to say that the time is ripe for a forward movement in Massachusetts. We hope, through the next Constitutional Convention, to life Massachusetts up to Maine's level.

"And not only are things ripe for a forward movement in Massachusetts, but in the nation as a whole. Prices of foodstuffs are soaring. Mobs are clamoring for bread in Boston and New York. We are on the verge of a war. How long are we going to endure the wholesale destruction of food by the brewer and the distiller?"

FANEUIL HALL PLAN IS TOPIC OF REPORT

In response to a request from the Committee on Finance of the Boston City Council the Finance Commission has investigated the Mayor's order providing that an appropriation be made for the expenditure of \$50,000 for the remodeling of Faneuil Hall in accordance with the recommendations of the Boston Society of Architects, the superintendent of public buildings and the building commissioner.

The commission reports to the City Council Finance Committee that detailed plans of just what work is proposed to be done and detailed estimates of the cost should be submitted to the council's Finance Committee. It proposes also that the corporation counsel report on the rights of lessees occupying the parts of Faneuil Market which might be affected by the proposed changes.

The commission then advises that the flooring and timbers of the first floor be made fireproof, that metal frames and wired glass be installed, that sprinklers be installed, that all unnecessary wood be removed from the building and the workshop over the upper hall be abandoned and that a night watchman be employed by the lessees in the basement.

PIECE WORKERS WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The following award, signed by Sir George Askew, Sir D. Harrell and Sir George Gibb, has been given to an application made recently in respect of the shipyard piece workers' war wages. "The Committee on Production heard on Jan. 12, 1917, applications for an advance of wages made to the Shipbuilding Employers Federation by the Bollermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders Society and by the societies affiliated to the Shipbuilding Trades Agreement Standing Committee. The committee deferred giving an award on the case, the applications being such as should in their opinion be considered in conjunction with proposals for general changes in wages in the shipbuilding and engineering trades which are about to be dealt with. The committee now understand that another tribunal will hear the claims made in connection with these proposals. In these circumstances the committee's decision on the present claims is that they are ones which should be considered by such tribunal as may be appointed to determine the general claims, when that tribunal will have before them all the circumstances of the case, together with the full report of the proceedings on these claims before the Committee on Pro-

SHIPPING PROSPECT IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Shipowners Association, Lord Inverclyde, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports, said all their thoughts turned on the war, and especially on the sea phases of the war. They were glad to know that the Admiralty had the hostile submarine well in hand. This he believed was absolutely the case, and that in the not distant future this peril would not be so serious as it had been up till now.

On the question of the nationalization of shipping, Mr. Leonard Gow, who also spoke, said that if, as seemed evident, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not very clear as to what the Prime Minister contemplated with respect to shipping, shipowners would have to be on the alert, so as to be ready to act quickly as soon as they knew what was actually proposed. The nationalization of shipping, he maintained, was a very different matter from the nationalization of railways. Railways were situated inside the country, and so could be fully controlled, whereas shipping, which had been built up entirely by individual enterprise and without any help from legislation, was subject to keen competition both at home and abroad—especially from continental owners. It would be a very serious matter for British shipowners, Mr. Gow contended, if, even for the duration of the war, their tonnage was nationalized at rates which would give inadequate returns. If the returns were cut down and if the war was followed some time later by a period of poor trade, shipowning would be anything but a lucrative investment for years to come—especially as the property was of a character to deteriorate considerably. In such a case, he maintained, British owners would not have adequate funds to compete with continental owners, and the tendency would be for British tonnage to decrease and continental tonnage to increase. If shipowners were treated shabbily now, he declared, their tonnage would be found to be much shorter than at the beginning of the war. The matter was one demanding prompt and serious attention, for if anything drastic were decided upon, it might mean a very serious blow to British shipping—a blow from which it might never recover.

DEFENSE MEASURES ARE NOT APPROVED

Preparations for defense against war were denounced yesterday afternoon at Ford Hall at a meeting conducted by the Emergency Peace Committee of Massachusetts where the speakers were Prof. Harry F. Ward of Boston University, Prof. H. R. Mussey of Columbia University, and the Rev. W. Harris Crook of the Central Congregational Church of Boston. Stuart Chase presided at the meeting.

Professor Ward declared that Wall Street interests and some of the great universities of the United States which represent special economic and educational privilege are conducting a systematic propaganda for war. He said the National Security League is asking for support. He asked if the well-to-do people of the United States were ready to have financial resources and managerial ability as well as men conscripted so that their wives and families will have as little hope of support as the poorer classes.

Professor Mussey spoke against preparation for war, declaring that it would place the United States in the position of being a possible offender. Again he said: "We are facing today a danger of conscription of public opinion."

NEW COAL PIER IS CONSTRUCTED AT CURTIS BAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Md.—One of the world's largest coal piers has been opened for service at Curtis Bay by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The huge structure is of steel and concrete construction, cost \$2,500,000, and has a capacity of 7000 tons of coal per hour for loading ocean-going steamers. The pier supersedes an old wooden structure resting on a foundation of pilings which has been in use for a number of years.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION STOPPED BY HIGH COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The high cost of building will prevent Milwaukee county from carrying out a large part of its road construction program this year. The original plans for 1917 called for the construction of 23 miles of road at a cost of approximately \$500,000. But when bids were opened for a part of this work it was found that no bid was within 20 per cent of what bids were made at for similar work last year.

Several of the bids were nearly double the price at which these companies bid formerly. This would mean an added outlay of from \$100,000 up for the entire 23 miles. The supervisors decided that the county could not pay the increase and threw out the bids. Bids for the remaining parts of the 23 miles will be opened this week. They too will have to be declined unless there is some unlooked-for reduction in prices.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CONCERT

There was a large attendance at the concert last evening at the North Bennett Street Industrial School, directed by Miss Phyllis Robbins. The artists were Miss Charlotte Jones and Miss Phyllis Robbins; soprano; Miss Ruth Collingbourne, violinist; Harold Greenwood, pianist, and Mrs. Mary Shaw Swain, accompanist.

WAR ISSUES ARE TO BE TOPIC OF Y. M. C. A. MEETING

Responsibilities of Organization Will Be Discussed at Conference of Leaders in Boston

Present and future issues of the European war with relation to the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States and overseas countries will be discussed at a meeting of the foreign department of the international committee, state committees in New England, and the Boston Y. M. C. A. in Young's Hotel, Boston, tomorrow afternoon and evening. "Most important and not generally known conditions will be laid before us by observers fresh from the fields they represent," says the official announcement of the conference.

Objects of the conference are: First, to make available to the directors, secretaries and friends of the New England associations recent and reliable information concerning the world situation, and second, to examine together the responsibilities of the Young Men's Christian Associations with relation to it. There will be question and conference periods during each session.

Those expected to speak at the conference are: George A. Warburton for Asia, George S. Eddy for the war zones of Europe, Charles D. Hurry for South America, Paul R. Danner for India, J. S. Burgess for China, Arthur Jorgensen for Japan and J. M. Clinton for foreign administration. In addition to these several administrative secretaries of the states and international committees are expected to attend and help with the problems.

Mr. Warburton is the general secretary of the Toronto Y. M. C. A., and has been active in Canadian social and philanthropic work. He recently completed a world journey making a special study of "the forces fashioning Asia anew." Mr. Eddy has been intimately connected with the inner life European fields, and has been prominent as a cosmopolitan for many years. Although Mr. Hurry has traveled on four continents, his most extensive work has been done in South and Central America. As executive officer of the Y. M. C. A. committee to promote friendly feelings among foreign students, he has become an international expert in the work of racial appreciation and harmonization, it is said.

Paul R. Danner, Harvard '13, was on the steamer Arabia when it was torpedoed. He was returning from his work in India for a short vacation. He has been on the National Staff of India, which has given him many facilities for travel, contact and familiarity with the forces working for the development of the Indian Empire. Mr. Burgess is from Princeton and is one of the many graduates of that college who are "working for the awakening of a new China. Mr. Jorgensen comes from Tokio and out of six years companionship with the Japanese will tell of their feelings towards the United States. Mr. Clinton has been an active worker in Oriental affairs and is a prominent leader in the missionary work of the Far East.

EDUCATIONAL UNION EVENTS ANNOUNCED

Events of interest to the general public, scheduled for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, this week are as follows: This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Miss Marie L. Sheldon of England will tell stories to children from 10 to 15 years of age. Beginning today and extending through the remainder of the month, there will be a special exhibit of portrait medallions. Mrs. Trowbridge's bass reliefs and sculptures.

Tomorrow, at 4:30 o'clock, there will be a lecture on plant propagation by Miss Jane B. Falen in the horticultural series, conducted by Simmons College and the union. A second lecture in this course will be given on Wednesday at 4:30 o'clock. On Saturday, at 10:30 o'clock, Miss Sheldon will give a story telling at the home of Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, 29A Chestnut Street.

SWISS ECONOMIC POSITION

By special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—As a result of the U-boat campaign instituted by Germany, the economic position of Switzerland has been made more difficult. All shipping with goods destined for Switzerland is now concentrated in the Mediterranean port of Ceté, in the Gulf of Lyons and northwest of Marseilles. At the same time the French authorities have made conditions easier as regards railway transport at Ceté for the Swiss. Nevertheless, the main problem remains the same, and with a view to encouraging economy, the Swiss Government is taking measures to prevent, as far as possible, the waste of food among the Swiss people.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A straw vote is being taken at Radcliffe College on the bill introduced by Congressman Calloway of Texas in the House Feb. 9 for a referendum before declaration of war, except in case of insurrection or invasion. Prizes for the Idler poster contest have been awarded to Misses Rachel Metcalf '19, first prize, and Frances Grant '17, second prize. Miss Susanne Knauth '20 has been awarded the Radcliffe Magazine short story prize and honorable mention has been given to Miss Olive White '19. Radcliffe plays Sargent at basketball today. A uniform system of books for the various clubs has been introduced at the college this year. Miss Lucille Coburn has been appointed auditor.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CONCERT

There was a large attendance at the concert last evening at the North Bennett Street Industrial School, directed by Miss Phyllis Robbins. The artists were Miss Charlotte Jones and Miss Phyllis Robbins; soprano; Miss Ruth Collingbourne, violinist; Harold Greenwood, pianist, and Mrs. Mary Shaw Swain, accompanist.

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HARDWARE TRADE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Charles S. Williams, who has been appointed United States Trade Commissioner to visit South Africa, the Near East and India to investigate and report on the market for American hardware, is expected in Boston on March 29 and 30 and will make his headquarters at the office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Manufacturers or exporters interested in selling hardware in the markets to be investigated may see Mr. Williams during his stay in Boston. The new trade commissioner has had experience with representative American firms in this line and has traveled in Europe doing much the same work.

HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL

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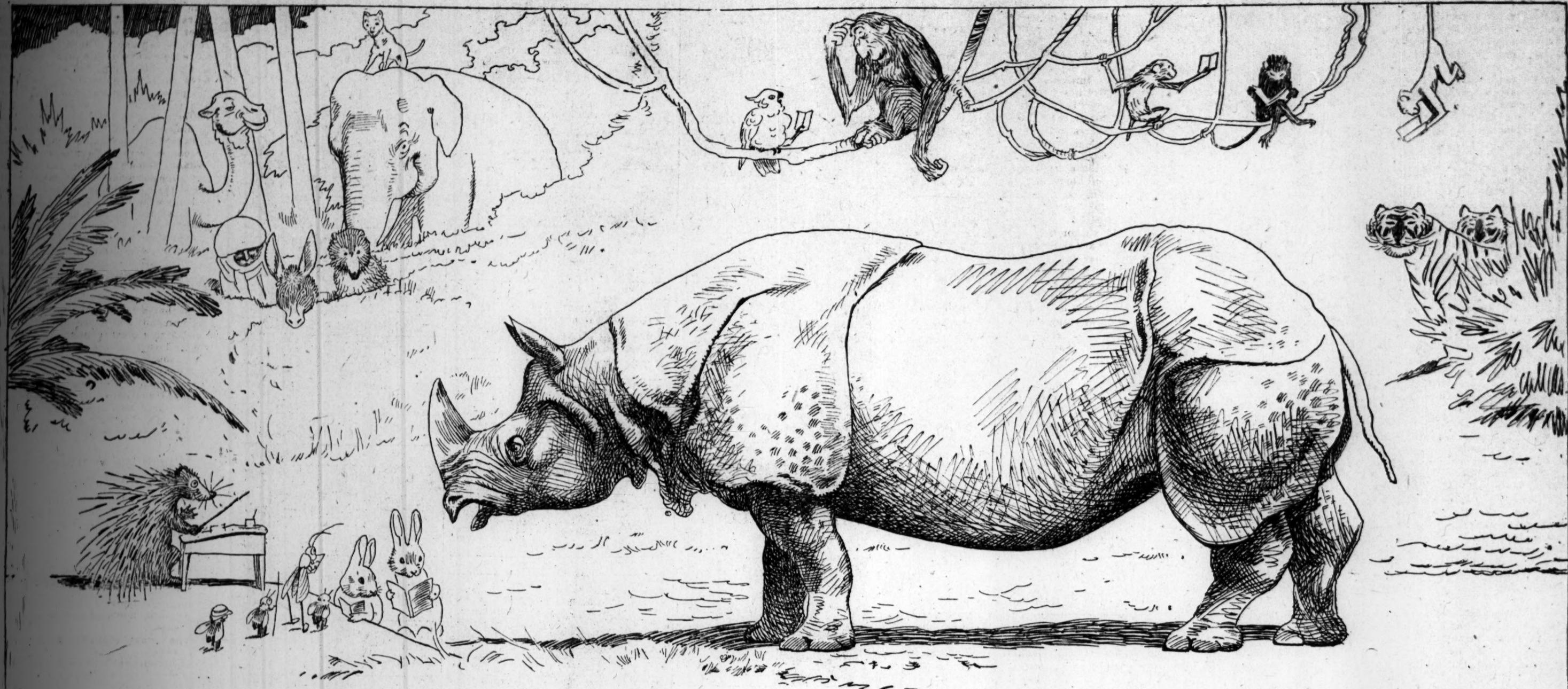
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Rhinoceros in Pursuit of a Liberal Education Changes His Name to Jim



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Porcupines happen almost everywhere. There are porcupines in Mexico, Central America, South America, the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, Europe, Asia, Africa and Madagascar. Porcupines of all parts rather closely resemble one another, displaying a family likeness for spiky overcoats. Only the South American representative has a long prehensile tail and can climb like a monkey.

It was not strange, therefore, that

the Busville bees and our Mr. Grasshop, as they journeyed through the jungle, should come upon a porcupine teaching school. Professor Porcupine's pupils were mostly rabbits, and what he taught went in at one rabbit ear and out at the other. This suited Professor Porcupine, for if the rabbits had been able to learn anything at all, they soon would have learned what little Professor Porcupine himself knew and would have gone away, leaving the professor without pupils. Professor Porcupine didn't know much, the rabbits couldn't learn anything, so it was a very good school.

When Queen Victoria Was Young

When Queen Victoria was a little girl, living with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, at Kensington Palace in London, no one knew that she would be a queen. However, her mother, who was a good and wise woman, declared that her child, who, after all, stood not very far from the English throne, should be fit to be a queen in case the task came to her to do. The Duchess' uncle, Leopold, came to stay with them at Kensington Palace, and there the three of them led a busy life. The Duchess, who did not understand English, set herself to learn that tongue so that she might teach her little daughter to be the best little English princess that she could possibly be.

Of course, there were beautiful gardens at the palace, with strange yew trees which were clipped into the shapes of all sorts of birds and beasts. Here in the garden the little Princess usually ate her breakfast, and later she took a ride upon the white donkey which her German uncle had given her; sometimes the donkey was dressed up in blue ribbon bows, too. Victoria used to kiss her hand to the children she met while she was out riding in the afternoon, in her mother's carriage. Perhaps she longed to play with them, for she had no little playmates of her own. In her nursery, there was a wonderful doll's house (which you may see today, if you will go to Kensington Palace), there were rocking horses and innumerable toys and 132 dolls. Little Victoria, as you see, was very fond of dolls, but still she preferred live playthings; and, when she went to the country to stay on an estate which belonged to her uncle, she delighted in the lambs and horses, the cows and ducks, and especially in the magnificent peacocks which strutted through the gardens.

But, after all, more time seemed to be given to study than to play. This little Princess was kept very busy learning arithmetic and French and Italian, history, geography, music and dancing; for a little girl who might be a queen some day had to know all these things and many more. She learned to sew and do fine embroidery, and she spent many hours studying her Bible and her Catechism.

There is a story that when Victoria was 10 years old, she was taken to a ball which was given in honor of little Dona Maria, who was Queen of Spain. The child Queen of Spain was dressed all in crimson velvet, adorned with beautiful pearls; but she tripped over her long dress and had to be led from the room in tears. Little Victoria, who was far more simply dressed in white muslin, remained quite contentedly dancing for some time after; so perhaps her experiences were not

now the rhinoceros knew just enough to be a rhinoceros and this had always been plenty up to the time he met the crocodile. The rhinoceros, one evening as he emerged from his lair by the river's edge, had met the crocodile and had fallen into conversation with him. The crocodile had told him that he believed in a liberal education. "Every one in the jungle," said the crocodile, "should be able to spell his own name."

The more the rhinoceros thought about this, the more it worried him. He troubled so much about it that new wrinkles began to appear in the few

places where there were not wrinkles already, and he began to think that knowing enough to be a rhinoceros wasn't enough for a rhinoceros to know, after all. When the black cockatoo told him about Professor Porcupine's school, he felt relieved and determined to go at once and learn to spell his name.

The black cockatoo flew about among the other jungle people and reported, "The rhinoceros is going to get a liberal education. He is going to learn to spell his own name."

It took several lessons before the rhinoceros got so far as the first

letter of his name, which is "r." After a while, he had mastered "r" so that he could say it right off without hesitation, and the jungle people began to look at each other, saying, "Yes, the rhinoceros will learn to spell. They all felt pleased.

But after this the rhinoceros began to fall off. He never could remember whether "o," "s," "l," or "n" came after the "r." The jungle people began to look at each other, shake their heads and say, "No, the rhinoceros will not learn to spell." And they all felt sorry.

Professor Porcupine worked hard. He dismissed the rabbits, giving them a holiday, and devoted his whole time to the rhinoceros. His quills stood straight up nearly all the time, and he began to have wrinkles, too. But the rhinoceros couldn't get past "r."

One day, while the usual performance was going on and Professor Porcupine's quills were standing straighter than ever, our Mr. Grasshop stepped up and said:

"Perhaps, Professor Porcupine, our friend would be able to spell his name if he had a name that was easier to spell. If he cannot learn to spell 'rhinoceros,' perhaps he might learn to spell 'J-I-M.'"

So the rhinoceros received a liberal education. He knew all that was necessary to be a rhinoceros and something besides. He went about the jungle, proudly spelling "J-I-M" at everybody who would listen. When he met the crocodile, he called to him: "J-I-M." And the crocodile disappeared into the water with a gurgle, saying to himself, "Well, well, I never thought he could do it."

The Sandman

The rosy clouds float overhead,
The sun is going down;
And now the sandman's gentle tread
Comes stealing through the town.
White sand, white sand," he softly cries.

As he shakes his hand,
Straightway there lies on babies' eyes
His gift of shining sand.

Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, and brown,

As shuts the rose, they softly close,
when he goes through the town.

From sunny beaches far away—
Yes, in another land—
He gathers up at break of day
His store of shining sand.

No tempests beat that shore remote,
No ships may sail that way;

His little boat alone may float
Within that lovely bay.

Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, and brown,

As shuts the rose, they softly close,
when he goes through the town.

He smiles to see the eyelids close
Above the happy eyes;

And every child right well he knows—
Oh, he is very wise!

But if, as he goes through the land,
A naughty baby cries,

His other hand takes dull gray sand
To close the wakeful eyes.

Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, and brown,

As shuts the rose, they softly close,
when he goes through the town.

So when you hear the sandman's song
Sound through the twilight sweet,
Be sure you do not keep him long—
A-waiting on the street.

Lie softly down, dear little head,
Rest quiet, busy hands,

Till, by your bed his good-night said,

He strews the shining sands.

Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, and brown,

As shuts the rose, they softly close,
when he goes through the town.

—Margaret Vandegrift.

National Flowers

The national floral emblem of France is the fleur-de-lis; of England, the rose. Spain has no official floral emblem, although the carnation is supposed to be the most popular flower. The United States has no national flower, but efforts have been made to have the abundant goldenrod adopted. The public school children of Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri and Nebraska have adopted it officially as the State flower. Georgia, Iowa, North Dakota and New York have adopted various kinds of roses. Other flowers, including the violet, bitter root, rhododendron and mountain laurel, have been chosen by other states. The flower most associated with the Confederate states probably was the magnolia blossom.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Garden Club

"For a meeting place during the summer, why not plan a flower clubhouse? Perhaps some of the grandmothers will give you a few hollyhock roots, which you can plant in a circle big enough to hold your little club. Leave an opening in the ring just big enough to enter through, and before the season is very far along, the hollyhocks will be tall enough to screen you from the passer-by. The hollyhocks sow themselves, and come up every year, and, thanks to the bees, which carry pollen from one flower to another, show different colors every season. Or you can run some heavy cords from a circle in the ground to the top of a pole in the center, and on them train up climbing nasturtiums or Dutchman's pipe. Better still, go to the woods for a lot of brush, stick the big ends of the branches into the ground to form a square space, and cover this with a brush roof. Over this light structure you can train wild honeysuckle, which you can find in lengths of 10 and 12 feet. Or you can buy a package or two of the variegated Japanese hop, which will grow 10 feet in a month or six weeks, and sowing itself, come up and cover your house every year."—Olive Hyde Foster in St. Nicholas.

Never fear your work arduous, show yourself true,
Nor look lightly on what you're expected to do.

A public disturbance 'tis manly to fear,
And excepting on duty, to never draw near;
A knowledge of vice you should never desire,
And of matter corrupt you should never inquire.

If another man's things you by chance wish to use,
You should ask for them, giving a chance to refuse;

If you use without asking, that manner of dealing
By men is considered no better than stealing.

Whenever you borrow be sure that you learn,
The tilings, after using, to promptly return;

If others to borrow of you be inclined,
If you have, you should lend, with a generous mind.

—From the Chinese Boys' Book of Behavior. (Tr. by Dr. Headland.)

The Gathering of the Sap

All winter long the trees of the forest stand tall and bare and silent, casting long black shadows across the fields of unbroken white snow. None of them seem to be doing anything to help man; there are no pleasant green leaves to delight man's eyes, there are no rosy apples growing, no nuts, no lovely delicate-tinted blossoms. But, of course, we know that the trees are only resting a bit and that the moment that spring is in the air, they begin to bestir themselves. Then is the time that the sugar maple assumes its important place among all the trees.

If you chance to go to the country early in the spring, when the snow is melting fast, when there are great, muddy ruts in the roads, and when birds have come back to sing once more, your interest will soon be drawn to the maple trees. When you go into the grove, you will one day notice that there are bright tin pails swinging from little pegs which are driven into the trunks of the sugar maples. As you glance about, you will see these little shining objects dotted all over the grove, each sugar maple having one at least attached to it. Down beyond the grove, smoke is rising from the chimney of the little hut which has stood there idle all the winter through. The windows are open, voices are heard from within, many deep foot-steps in the snow are seen tracing their way down through the grove to

the little hut. The grove is awake once more, and all is bustle and gayety. The sap gathering has begun. The warm spring sunshine and the soft spring rains have set the sweet sap in the maple trees to running up from the roots to the highest branches. As the tree has more sap than it needs for its own uses, it kindly allows man to take some of it away for himself. Down through each little spout runs the sticky brown sap, and drop by drop it trickles into the pail below. By and by, when some of the pails are full, along come the men and lift off the pails to carry them down to the little hut at the foot of the grove. If you taste the sap, you probably will not like it, for it is like water with only a little sugar in it. But just wait a little until it has been cooked! The men will empty the contents of the big pails into great kettles which are over the fire; and, while the sap boils and bubbles, one of the men will sometimes skim the top with a big spoon. The sap grows thicker and thicker, until, finally, it begins to look like the maple syrup which you like to pour over your waffles at home. Some of the sap, after it has cooked a long time, will be poured out of the big kettles into many pans; and then you know that, when it is cool and hard, it will be maple sugar.

When next you see maple sugar on sale at the candy shops, you will understand how it has been supplied. Their earliest expression of rhythmical motion was the clapping of hands, the stamping of feet and the making of a noise by pounding upon something

A Chinese Boy's Ideals

Never fear your work arduous, show yourself true,
Nor look lightly on what you're expected to do.

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A knowledge of vice you should never desire,
And of matter corrupt you should never inquire.

If another man's things you by chance wish to use,
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How Music Began

which would resound. In doing all this, they at first used only the simple material of nature which was all around them. But still they were not satisfied; they wanted instruments with which they could express their musical thoughts, and upon which they could play. So, when one inventive genius beat upon a hollow log with a stick, we had the beginning of the drum family. That was the first musical instrument ever invented. That was the first attempt of man to express rhythm.

How to Hang Your Flag

It is sometimes a bit puzzling to know just how to hang a flag—just what is the correct position of the union. In a letter to the New York Tribune, Mrs. Nelcamp, who knows all about flags, tells exactly how they should be hung. She writes: "All rules for hanging against a wall flag which is not attached to its staff are in reference to the right or left hand of the observer. The union will be in the upper left-hand corner if the stripes are horizontal, or in the upper right-hand corner if the stripes are perpendicular. Thus on a street running north and south the flags on the east side will all have their unions toward the north, and those on the west side will all have their unions toward the south, unless some of them are hung with stripes perpendicular, when the position of the union will be reversed. As one drives down the street, this may give at first the impression that there is no uniformity, although all the flags may be correctly hung, but every flag will be right side out, despite the diversity."

Mrs. Nelcamp adds that a street banner should be hung across the street at an equal distance from both curbs; that a flag, not attached to a staff, hung upon a wall, should have the union at the top; that the union should be at the left of the observer if the stripes are horizontal; that the union should be at the right of the observer if the stripes are perpendicular.

Eight-Hour Clock Dial

A San Francisco jeweler has been exhibiting a clock with an eight-hour dial, says *Popular Mechanics*. This novelty in timepieces is constructed to illustrate a proposed system of timekeeping whereby the day is divided into three eight-hour periods, the first beginning at midnight, the second at 8 a.m., and the third at 4 p.m. Near the center of this eight-hour dial is an opening in which the letter M, for "morning," appears during the first period, N, for "noon," during the second period, and E, for "evening," during the third period. These periods correspond roughly to the rest, work, and recreation hours of the average person's day, and so, in that respect, the new system does not necessitate a radical change.

THE HOME FORUM

Divine Love the Basis of Faith

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

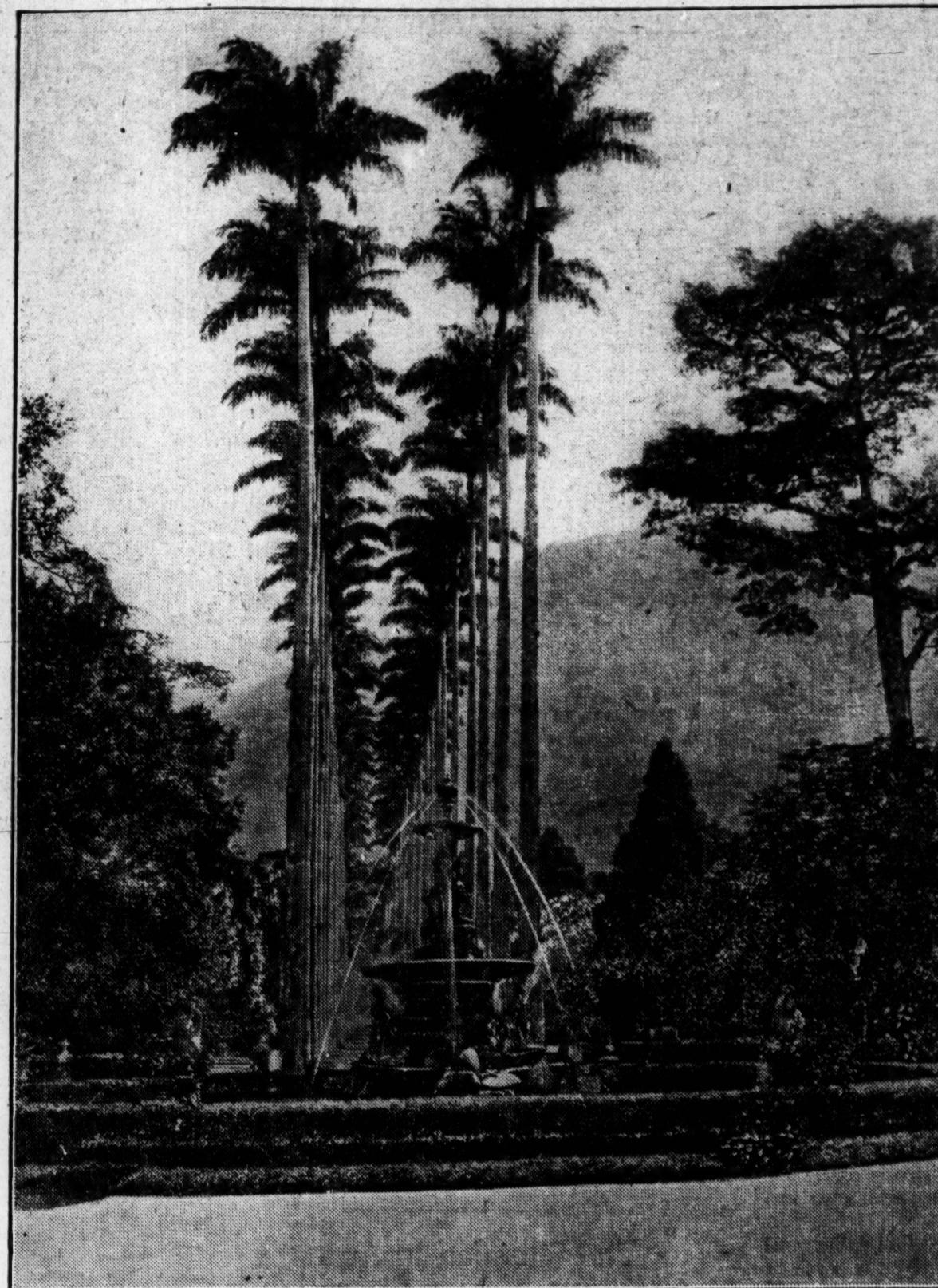
TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE must be awarded the distinction that it takes faith out of the category of beliefs and unites it with understanding. This is very much like saying that it takes faith out of the realm of the merely theoretical and places it in the kingdom of the actual and practical. The Apostle James had a clear understanding as to what constituted a true faith. He tells us that "faith without works is dead." He must have seen, what is very apparent in religious history, that there seems to be an active and a passive faith and that these are always at war, the one with the other. The active or living faith, having spiritual discernment, constantly demands proofs or works; it takes nothing for granted. The passive or dead faith is based entirely upon theory and beliefs that may or may not be true; it takes everything for granted, feeds upon credulity and does not demand works or proofs.

A moment's reflection will convince us that all true faith must of necessity be based upon that which is real and eternal. One could have faith, for instance, in the expression that two and two are five, only so long as one believed it to be true. When its falsity would be discovered faith would vanish, since it would have nothing upon which to rest. It is perfectly clear, then, that faith must have a foundation in fact, a basis in reality, and all faith presupposes such a condition. What then is the great and enduring basis of faith? Upon what can it always rest and broadening its base, increase its security? Can matter be this foundation—matter with its incessant instability? We are certain that it cannot. Faith, to be a living entity, a living substance as it were, must rest upon that one and only foundation of all foundations—God. As Christ Jesus himself admonished us: "Have faith in God."

Now God is Mind, He is Life, Truth

and Love—synonyms that help us to get a larger, broader view of Him, and faith must rest upon all these. Does it not become clearer now why faith must be actively joined with spiritual understanding and that the measure of our faith is our demonstrable understanding of God, of divine Love? Else how could we have faith in a supreme Mind if we understood absolutely nothing about it? How could we have a true faith if there was nothing but spiritual ignorance to support it? Could he who has no knowledge of the law of numbers understand and demonstrate his faith in mathematics? That which is nothing can never apprehend that which is something and spiritual ignorance is the nothingness that can never apprehend the somethingness which is God, infinite good. "Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith," says the Preface of Science and Health (p. vii). Yet, strange as it may seem, is this not the general position which mankind takes when it trusts its salvation to a plan or a scheme which it is unable to prove to be correct, however much believed?

All this Christian Science seeks to change. It agrees absolutely with Christ Jesus' demand, "Have faith in God," and it tells us how to obtain it. As Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 278), "Let us have the molecule of faith that removes mountains—faith armed with the understanding of Love, as in divine Science where right reigneth." Without the understanding of and faith in divine Love that Christian Science gives, the statements in the Bible are taken very much as a child would memorize a multiplication table but would not have faith to try to use it. It is not enough to mentally grasp a truth, we must use our faith sufficiently to apply the law or rule. Anyone studying Christian Science, and, at the same time, exercising his faith to a



In the Botanical Gardens at Rio de Janeiro

"When I was at Balldon Green Saturday was the great day. Very early in the morning the weavers would arrive with the web of cloth they had woven during the week. In those days there were no mills—all the cloth was made in the weavers' homes. Balldon Green was a weaving village.

In every cottage there was a loom and a big spinning wheel. The men worked at the loom, the women and children at the wheel. At daybreak I could hear the shuttles flying, and the rattle of the unwieldy looms in every house. On Saturday they brought their webs to Jonathan Greenwood. He examined each web carefully, measured its length, and paid the weaver whatever was its value. Then, giving him the woolen yarn necessary for next week's web, he was ready to call another weaver. There were perhaps twenty to thirty men present, and, during these examinations many little disputes arose. I enjoyed them. The men called the master 'Jonathan,' and talked to him in language as plain, or plainer, than he gave them. Sometimes, after a deal of threapping, the master would lose his temper; then I noticed he always got the better of the argument. In the room where this business took place, there was a big pair of scales, and I usually sat in them swinging gently to and fro, and listening.

"These weavers were all big men, the master bigger than any of them; and they all wore blue-checked linen pinatares covering them from neck to foot. Underneath this pinatare the master wore fine broadcloth and high shoes with silver latches. I do not know what kind of cloth the men wore, but it was very probably corduroy, as that was then the usual material for workingmen's clothes, and on their feet were heavy clogs clasped with brass."

"I have never seen a prouder or more independent class of men than these home weavers; and just at this time they had been made anxious and irritable by the constant reports of coming mills and weaving by machinery. But their religion kept them hopeful and confident, for they were all Methodists, and Methodism made for them. And it was a great sight on a Sabbath to see them gathering in their chapel, full of that incomparable spiritual joy which no one understands but those who have it, and which I at that time took for simple good temper. But I know that if I was a preacher of the Word, I would not ask to be sent to an analyzing, argumentative cold Scotch kirk; nor to a complacent, satisfied English church; nor even to a meditative, tranquil Quaker meeting house; I would say 'Send me to an inspiring, joyful, West Riding Methodist chapel.'

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917

EDITORIALS

Settled

PATIENT watching and waiting are to be credited with another victory. The impulsive have been very insistent during the last few days in holding that nothing was gained by the intervention of the President and the enactment of the Adamson law, at his urgent recommendation, in the late days of August and the early days of September of last year, since the Nation was menaced once more by a threat on the part of the railway brotherhoods of a strike which, owing to certain international events, would assume even more calamitous aspects than if carried out according to the original plan.

This, however, was not a broad or just estimate of conditions. The President's intervention and the enactment of the Adamson law, in the first place, enabled the people of the United States to perform in a regular and orderly manner last fall one of the prime functions of democratic citizenship, that of choosing a Chief Magistrate, which could not have been the case had the country been torn by industrial strife. The settlement, moreover, even though it may have been temporary and indecisive, frustrated the plans and conspiracies made and laid in alien quarters for the purpose of preventing United States producers, manufacturers and exporters from fulfilling their European obligations. Last, but not least, the intervention and pacificatory legislation which averted the Nation-wide strike set for Labor Day, 1916, have given both parties time and opportunity to ponder more closely, in considering word and act, the accountability to which the country, face to face with external problems of utmost magnitude, would hold them. We have seen within the last forty-eight hours some of the fruit of this contemplation. Both sides have been more tolerant, more inclined to concession, more disposed to postponement of final action. They could not be brought by any persuasion to do on September 1 of last year what they did freely on March 17 of this year. The truce agreed to last Saturday may mean the beginning of a long peace between the railroads and their employees. The principal differences between men and managers may be considered settled.

Monday is decision day in the United States Supreme Court, and it is not improbable that among the batch of opinions to be handed down by that tribunal today will be the long-expected one on the constitutionality of the Adamson law. Such a decision, favorable or adverse, will help to clear the situation. If favorable, there is but little doubt that the railroads will take speedy measures to adjust themselves to its requirements, a task that will be less difficult now. If unfavorable, the men will be justified in holding the managers to the concessions they have declared themselves willing to make. If, on the other hand, no decision is handed down today, the men and managers, in any event, are nearer together now than they have been since the first demands were made by the unions and refused by the roads; much nearer, certainly, than they were when the Adamson bill was enacted, and it would seem that all that is necessary to a mutually satisfactory adjustment of their differences, whether the Supreme Court acts or not, is an arrangement of details in the tone and spirit of conciliation that have been marked and welcome features of recent conferences.

It was not conceivable that in the present crisis President Wilson, who is intrusted with the safety of the Nation, having done his best to promote mediation, would allow a private dispute to thwart or imperil the arrangements every arm of his Administration is making to insure national defense. Nor was it to be deemed reasonable that, in case of failure on the part of the men and managers to settle their differences, the President would proceed along the lines followed by some of his predecessors in dealing with strikes on interstate railways or on lines under contract to carry the mails. The President, in his appeals to Congress, touching the need of legislation supplementary and complementary to the Adamson law, had made it very clear that he would not, if driven to the exercise of the tremendous powers with which his office is invested in time of national emergency, hesitate to take the transportation lines over and operate them under Government control.

In view of the increasingly critical international situation, there has not been, of late, more than the barest possibility of a railway strike. If one had occurred it would probably have been of short duration, for President and people have been as one on the point that there should be no serious interruption of rail transportation at this time. It is, of course, far better that a strike has not even been initiated. The country today faces its other problems with all the more confidence, now that domestic tranquillity seems to be fully assured.

Senator Stone Answered

A SPECIAL request was recently made by the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce of the United States Government to all parties concerned, especially to those addressing the public, to refrain from giving out information with regard to transactions and movements of United States shipping, or shipping departing from or arriving in United States ports. There was no misunderstanding the purpose or the seriousness of this request. Under many other governments the utterance would have been a command, and refusal to comply with it might have led to disagreeable consequences for the offenders. But with the same disregard for national interests that marked his remarkably frank exposition of the Government's plan of operations against submarines, United States Senator William J. Stone on Thursday arose, in the special session of the Senate, and offered a

resolution, which was, strangely enough, adopted by that body, calling for a list of all sea-going vessels that have applied for American registry since January 1, 1916, and seeking particular information as to the countries under whose flags the vessels sailed before their transfer.

On the very face of it, this resolution was intended to draw from the Government information that might be embarrassing to the Administration, injurious to one or more of the Allied Powers, and informative to interests for which the Senator from Missouri has more than once exhibited a striking partiality. It should be remembered that Senator Stone, in offering this resolution, seemingly took no cognizance whatever of the fact that, on February 5 of this year, President Wilson issued a proclamation prohibiting further transfers. He wished, it seems, to discover whether the President's proclamation was being observed; whether, in fact, the President was sincere in issuing it.

However all this may be, the reply of Secretary Redfield to the resolution, received by the Senate on Friday, showed that, whereas the drift was from foreign to American registry during the ten months immediately following the passage of the act of August 18, 1914, the drift from that time up to the present has been just the reverse. The Secretary accounts for the decrease by the fact "that during 1915 and 1916 practically all maritime nations enacted laws or issued decrees prohibiting the sale of merchant vessels under their respective flags to the citizens or subjects of other nations, except by special privilege of the Government concerned."

The details of Secretary Redfield's reply fail utterly to support any suspicion which Senator Stone may have entertained regarding a wild rush of British ships to obtain the right to fly the Stars and Stripes. As to these later days, only two vessels of the Allied nations were admitted to American registry between January 1, 1917, and March 15, 1917. These were: The steamship Liberia, 2518 gross tons, transferred from British to American registry on February 16, and name changed to Mary Anne; and the bark Christine, 964 tons, transferred from Russian to American registry on March 12. These transfers were doubtless completions of contracts entered into before the proclamation was issued.

The answer to his resolution leaves Senator Stone high and dry. Things are evidently not so bad as his private informants had made out. The British merchant marine is obviously not seeking to hide itself under the folds of the United States flag. But the Senator is still chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Situation in Australia

WHATEVER else is to be said of the political situation in Australia, there can be no doubt as to its complexity. To embark on a general election at the present time would, in any case, be a serious matter; but it is rendered particularly unfortunate in this instance, since it will delay, for several months, the departure of the Australian delegates for the Imperial war conference in London. Mr. Hughes made this abundantly clear in his most recent statement on the subject, when he declared that no delegation could leave Australia with the political situation as it was, hence the Government had decided to postpone the departure of the delegates and appeal to the electors. Mr. Hughes declared in the House, moreover, that ever since the conscription referendum, he had been pursued with malignity never exceeded in political history.

The fact is, of course, that the Labor Party in Australia entirely miscalculated the situation when it expelled Mr. Hughes and his supporters from its ranks. In ordinary circumstances, and by all known laws of the political game, such an action ought to have meant the complete overthrow of Mr. Hughes as a political power. The circumstances, however, were not ordinary. Mr. Hughes immediately and successfully appealed to the Liberals for support, and when the attack on the Premier culminated in a "want of confidence" motion in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cook, the Liberal leader, and his followers rallied to Mr. Hughes' support, with the result that the motion was defeated.

With a situation thus saved, Mr. Hughes' next care was to safeguard his position, and to this end he formed, about three weeks ago, a coalition Government. It was very generally hoped that this achievement would prove to be the solution of the problem which had awaited solution so long; but the Labor Party was never content, and when it became known that two Labor senators were about to resign, and thus leave Mr. Hughes with an absolute majority in the Senate, the accusation that the resignations had been secured by means of corruption was, in the circumstances at any rate, a contingency to be reckoned with. It was then that Mr. Hughes determined on courageous action. Nothing, he was convinced, short of a general election and the return of a Legislature fresh from the constituencies, would ever place the political situation on a sound basis; hence he determined to appeal to the electors, and there the matter now rests. Mr. Hughes lost in the referendum on his conscription proposals; but it remains to be seen whether he does not, on all other questions, still retain the confidence of the country. At any rate, Mr. Hughes has a mind to find out.

Canada's Call for Prohibition

THERE is being sounded, throughout the length and breadth of Canada, a stirring call to arms in the national warfare for prohibition, which the leaders of popular thought in the Dominion are demanding must now be waged to a successful issue. If the newspapers of Canada correctly voice the sentiment of the people there, no quarter is to be allowed until the last stronghold of the liquor traffic, in the remotest corner of the most remote Province, has been forced to capitulate. The law-abiding citizens of Ontario, for instance, see no excuse for a law which permits dealers in Quebec to send into Ontario the liquor which the laws of the latter Province are intended to banish. And so the cry is for a prohibitory

enactment which shall make the entire Dominion "bone dry," and leak proof.

Ontario is abundantly satisfied with the operation of its own law, during the six months it has been in force. No one wishes the return of the saloon. The decree of its banishment has apparently been made permanent and final. Because of the beneficial effects of the law, moral and financial, the demand in that Province is emphatic and insistent that the Dominion shall be placed in a position that will enable all the people to share the benefits equally. And so it is insisted that the leaders in the temperance reform movement shall now become the leaders in this greater crusade. The warning is sounded that the battle will be a stubborn one, and that those with ends to serve which do not embody the supreme needs of the people of Canada will interpose barriers which must be overcome. It is declared, and truthfully, that men and women of vision now realize that the full measure of prohibition is not in advance of present-day public

ers, laborers, foresters, and inspectors were sent there from Germany, and their efforts were ably seconded by the authorities at St. Petersburg. German farmers, who would "scientifically cultivate" the land with cheap Russian labor, were imported. German tradesmen settled everywhere in the small towns, and the system of German schools was steadily developed; whilst German writers openly advised the buying up, by German syndicates, of the large estates of the Russian nobles, as well as the peasants' communal lands.

It is out of this condition that recent events in Russia have developed. German influence—it is a simple matter of history—has lain at the root of practically every political move, of a reactionary character, which has taken place in that country for many years past; and it is more than likely that the revolution of March, 1917, will go down in history as the revolution which finally overthrew Deutschtum in Russia.

Notes and Comments

IN A recent statement on the much-discussed question of the motion picture, Mr. Albert Chevalier brought out a point which is worthy of special attention. "The cinema, today," Mr. Chevalier said in effect, "is in much the same position as was the music hall twenty years ago: managers try to compose their program so as to suit all tastes, good or bad. As a consequence, many people will not, for half an hour's real pleasure, sit out a long series of items which jar or frankly displease." Who that has ever gone to a "picture show," in any part of the world, does not appreciate Mr. Chevalier's criticism?

THE many American concessionaires in Mexico who could not for a long time reconcile themselves to anything short of the recognition of Huerta, and who, later on, were loud in their demands for intervention, are now invited to call upon President-elect Carranza with respect to the future disposition of their idle mines and other properties. Calling at the captain's office in certain circumstances has often been embarrassing, but there are times when it is very necessary, and this appears to be one of them.

NOW that potatoes are so much "in the air," many stories, amusing and grave, are being told about them. One of the best of these, namely, that Charles Darwin, on one occasion, boiled potatoes for a whole night, and yet discovered them "hard as nails" in the morning, is neither grave nor gay. It is just interesting. It was in the course of his famous journey across the Andes, and at the height of 14,000 feet, that the water boiled merrily enough; but the heat developed was such that the potato took no notice of it.

THE description of a suitcase as something that, in a railroad car, cannot be placed in the aisle near you, in the rack above you, or in the seat beside you, is not altogether complete, because it can be, and very frequently is, placed on the feet of the passenger next you.

AMONGST the many books which may well be written when the war is over, "The Trials of an Army Instructor" ought to make good reading. A story of one such trial is being told in the North of England. He was a musketry instructor and had spent a patient hour with a squad of recruits, explaining all about a rifle. He had impressed upon them the names of all the parts and their uses, the magazine, the bolt, the stock, the barrel, and so on. Then, flashing round on one recruit, he asked him how many cartridges he had in his rifle. Quick as thought came the reply: "Seven in t' tin can and one up t' spout."

E. H. SOTHERN, having given up acting, has entered upon the activities of authorship, and plans to continue, though New York playgoers took so little interest in his farce, "Stranger Than Fiction," that the production there was discontinued after a run of two weeks. This play about playwriting was extremely amusing to the initiated, but was found puzzling by persons to whom such words as *peripety* are meaningless. Perhaps Mr. Sothern will now, like Oliver Wendell Holmes in "The Height of the Ridiculous," resolve never again to be as funny as he can.

THE Federal Reserve Board, having, in the first instance, warned the United States investor against foreign loans, at this time, and having promptly discovered that its warning was offensive to financial, banking, and general sentiment, has ever since been struggling, unsuccessfully, to explain that it did not mean what it said, and as it claims, to remove a prevalent misunderstanding of its attitude. It now appears that the board has won the aid of an anonymous friend who is engaged in addressing explanatory circulars in its behalf to people who have experienced no difficulty in thoroughly comprehending its course, and who have long since formed convictions on the subject. Is it not a sad thing that so important a body as the Federal Reserve Board should feel, or seem to feel, the need of an anonymous friend?

THERE is at least one thing to be said for the United States Federal Trade Commission. Since it deliberately warned the anthracite coal miners, several days ago, that they must make the usual spring reduction in the price of their output, and that no excuse for failing to do so would be accepted, it has not gone up and down the country explaining why it did so, or claiming that it is misunderstood.

TECHNICALLY, Quincy Market, Boston, so called in honor of the first Mayor, Josiah Quincy, during whose administration it was built, is part of, or is embraced in, Faneuil Hall Market. The newspapers have recently been speaking of a fire in the structure as occurring in Faneuil Hall Market, and this is correct, although likely to be misleading, especially outside the city. The fire occurred in the Quincy Market building, which is separate and detached from the historic Faneuil Hall building. The latter was not injured in any way.